THE WEEKLY GAZETTE!

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The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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Use Sawyer's 'Barbers' Soap. Only thirty cents a cake.

Sawyer's Barbers Soap

Is nice—try it. Only thirty cents a cake.

Greenbacks

Are Good.

The Great Final Closing Out Sale

Of Cloaks and Shawls, at Barker's & Co., No. 59 Market street.

Greenbacks

Are Good.

Dress Goods

At great bargains, at the final closing out sale, at Barker's & Co., No. 59 Market street.

Greenbacks

Are Good.

Cloaks & Shawls

At about half price, at the final closing out sale, at Barker's & Co., No. 59 Market street.

Greenbacks

Are Good.

Still Greater Reductions

In blankets, flannels, shawls, cloaks, dress goods and balmorals, at Shellaby & Barclay's. Now is the time to buy woolens at a great sacrifice, at 74 and 76 Market street.

Twenty-five Cents a Yard

For prints, ginghams, muslins, checks, tickings, huckaries, &c., at Shellaby & Barclay's. All of the above goods at less than Eastern prices, at 74 and 76 Market street.

The Rush Continues.

The great rush to obtain Ladies' Furs still continues, at the extensive Hat, Cap, and Ladies' Fur House of William Fleming, No. 139 Wood street. We will continue to sell our Ladies' Furs at a a great reduction, until our immense stock is closed out.

Dry Goods Dealers

Will find a complete stock, embracing a full line of Bleached and Berlin Sheetings and Shirtings and Prints, together with every other kind of Goods required for the present and coming season, at Barker's & Co., No. 59 Market street, at much less than Eastern prices.

Laughing Gas Given Free.

Dr. C. Sill, 246 Penn street, who has been giving the Nitrous Oxid Gas for more than two years to the people of Pittsburgh, continues to administer this delightful agent. His rooms are crowded every day with persons delighted with his success. Teeth are furnished at this well-known and responsible establishment at $10, and as high as $100 per set. An experienced lady assistant is always in attendance.

Now Is the Time to Buy

Cotton goods, and Shellaby & Barclay's, 74 and 76 Market street, is the place to buy them You are no doubt well aware that Cotton and Linen goods are advancing in price, and the advance from present appearance, is likely to continue. We repeat, therefore, that now is the time to buy. The stock of these goods in sheetings, shirting, pillow-casings, calicoes, tickings, checks, table linens, shirting linens, towels, napkins, &c., which is now being offered by this firm, is one of the largest they have had the pleasure of offering for years. They purchased largely of the above goods early in the month of December. Shellaby & Barclay are still in the bee hive stand. You can't miss the place.

Is Health Worth Having?

If it is, protect it. It is a jewel as easily lost as virtue, and in some cases as difficult to recover. Nature, in our climate, and especially at this season, requires to be occasionally reinforced. But everything depends upon the tonic used for this purpose. The medicinal tinctures, *all of which are based on common alcohol*, are dangerous. Quinine, as everybody ends out who takes much of it, is a slow poison. One safe protective from all unhealthy atmospheric influences exists, and *one only*. This powerful preventive is Hostetter's Celebrated Stomach Bitters, a compound of the purest stimulants ever manufactured, with the most effective tonics, alteratives, regulators and depurators that chemistry has yet extracted from the botanical kingdom. Convalescents, languid and feeble from recent sickness, will find the Bitters an incomparable Restorative, and the Bitters an incomparable Restorative, and not disagreeable to the taste, and eminently invigorating. No other stimulant produces the same effect as this stomachic. It does not excite or flutter the nerves, or occasion any undue arterial action, but at once soothes and strengthens the nervous system and the animal spirits.

Hostetter's Bitters

Are sold wholesale and retail at very low rates at Fleming's Drug and Patent Medicine Depot, No. 64 Market street, corner of the Diamond, near Fourth street.

Fall and Winter Goods.

It s with great pleasure we call the attention of our readers to the subperb stock of Fall and Winter Goods just received by Mr. John Weier, Merchant Tailor, No. 126 Federal street, Allegheny. His stock embraces some of the most beautiful Cloths, Cassimeres, Overcoatings and Vestings ever brought to the western market. His assortment of Furnishing Goods, comprising Shirts, Drawers, Collars Neck Ties, Handkerchiefs, &c., cannot be surpassed east or west. A large stock of ready made Pant Coats, Vests and Overcoats, will also be found at his establishment. Persons in want of any thing in the clothing line should not fail to give Mr. Weier a call.

We Bid You Try

Coe's Dyspepsia Cure; it will help you. Constipation, one of the causes of ill health, is completely cured by the use of the Cure. All diseases of the stomach and bowels, like sick-headache, heartburn, cramps, pains or colic, are controlled instantaneously by the use of Coe's Dyspepsia Cure. Sole agent for Pittsburgh; Joseph Fleming, Druggist, No. 84 Market street.

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Practical Slate Roofers, and Dealers in American Slate of various colors. Office at Alexander Laughlin's near the Water Works Pittsburgh, Pa. Residence, No. 75 Pike street. Orders promptly attended to. All work warranted water proof. Repairing done at the shortest notice. No charge for repairs, provided the roof is not abused after it is put on.

Bikorene.

There are one hundred distinct nervous diseases, and there is not one of them that will not yield to the great invigorant, Bikorene. Why suffer the torture of nervous weakness for a day! The Bikorene will give you instant relief and permanent strength. Sole agent for Pittsburgh, Joseph Fleming, Druggist, No. 84 Market street. Sent by express any where.

The World and his Wife.

And grown up daughters, are unanimous on one point. They declare unreservedly that Sozodont is a blessing to their mouths, that it improves and preserves their teeth, invigorates their gums and sweetens every breath they draw. Hence they buy it. As Dominie Sampson says, the sales are pro-di-gious.

Carpenter Jobbing Shop.

Having returned after an absence of three years in the army, I have re-opened my shop for all sorts of jobbing in the carpenter line, at the old stand, Virgin Alley, between Smithfield street and Cherry Alley. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

WILLIAM FORREST.

STATE NEWS.

The question whether deserters can be legally disfranchised without due process of law has been brought into court in the contested election case of Rowe vs. Steager, for the office of District Attorney, when it was decided by Judge King, that the votes of such persons should be received. It is not likely, however, that this decision will be sustained, if appeal be made to the Supreme Court.

Hon. JOHN CESSNA having carried a decided majority of the delegates and of the popular vote in Bedford county for Governor, on Friday last, his competitor Hon. FRANCIS JORDAN withdraws from the field, as was mutually agreed upon before the primary election.

JOHN RIEGEL, residing in the eastern part of Lupbin county, has had six sons in the armies of the Union, and though they participated in many of the most bloody conflicts of the war, they have all escaped without the slightest injury, and have all returned home safely.

Two months ago a little girl named Katy McCabe, at Conemaugh Station, got badly burned by playing with shavings which were on fire. She lingered under intense suffering until last Thursday, when she died.

A LITTLE pic girl, at York, had two fingers of her right hand cut off by a car wheel, the other day; she stooped to pick up something from the railroad track.

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

F. R. PENNIMAN, } EDITORS.
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You cannot fail to see the Relics of 1865,

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CONCERT HALL SHOE STORE,

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A Thousand Pair of Shoes in a Day,

YOU WILL FIND A

LARGE AND FRESH STOCK OF

Fashionable Goods,

Kept constantly on hand and selling cheaper than rubbish elsewhere.

Closing out our Gent's French Calf and Heavy Kip Boots at Cost.

THE BEST IN THE CITY.

No. 60 Fifth Street.

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$20,000 THOUSAND DOLLAR

20,000 THOUSAND DOLLARS

20,000 THOUSAND DOLLARS

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OF

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MEN AND BOYS' CLOTHING,
MEN AND BOYS' CLOTHING,

AT LESS THAN
AT LESS THAN
AT LESS THAN

MANUFACTURERS' COST,
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MANUFACTURERS' COST,

AT THE POPULAR
AT THE POPULAR
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THE SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS,

suitable for workshops or storage; also, half of the Cellar of Warehouse, No. 225 LIBERTY STREET.

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FOR SINKING OIL, SALT AND OTHER WELLS,

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Tools warranted made of the very best SLIGO AND LOW MOOR IRON.

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ANVILS,	HATCHETS.
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HAMMERS,	WRENCHES,
SHOVELS,	SQUARES,
PICKS,	LEVELS,
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Particular attention invited to his Patented Improvements in Jars and Joints, made of Juniatta, U. S., and Lecock Iron. All standard sizes, and numbered, so that parts can be ordered by mail or telegraph, and found a perfect fit at all times.

We have also for sale Engines and Boilers, &c., to those who may wish it. Engines and machine work made to order. Orders by mail promptly attended to. I am prepared to furnish Standard Tools to manufacturers for those improvements on liberal terms. Box 17 Allegheny P. O.

oct18:6mos&E R. H. LECKY.

OUR HARRISBURG LETTER.

Correspondence of Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, January 17, 1866.

The debate in the Senate yesterday was one of more than usual interest not only from the able manner in which the question before the body was argued, but from the fact that it was the commencement of the great railroad fight which it has been rumored for some months past would come off during the present session. Mr. Bigham's resolutions proved to be a bombshell which exploded among the rank and file of the opponents of a general railroad policy with wonderful results. The debate was confined to Senators Bigham, Lowry and Clymer on one side and to Senator Hall on the other, but it is rumored that when the subject again comes up other and equally capable gentlemen will express their views upon the question which is the most advantageous to the State, a liberal railroad policy or a restrictive policy! Your people have for years been of one opinion upon the subject, but unfortunately for them they have not the power to vote or to give their sentiments utterance to an extent which will control legislation save by so moulding the minds of your Senators and Representatives as to cause them to cast their votes in favor of the Company which it is reported will give your city other outlets than those they now possess. Mr. Bigham's remarks were evidently based upon a determination to do his duty to his constituents, and while he promptly parried every query proposed by his opponents, he did not allow the interruptions to drive him from his regular train of argument. Whether his resolutions will meet with the approval of a majority of the Senate cannot be definitely ascertained at this time.

The joint resolution of Mr. McKinley, of Lawrence, promises to elicit considerable discussion when it comes before the House for consideration. You have doubtless received a synopsis of it by telegraph, but it is sufficiently important to send in full. It is as follows:

Resolved, &c., That we do hereby declare it to be our solemn conviction that treason merits the severest punishment; that the penalties incurred by the chief participants in the late rebellion should by no means be abated, and that those whom we represent sternly demand that Jefferson Davis, the chief instigator of, and the leader in treason be brought before the civil courts or a military commission, which even will most certainly secure the capital punishment of his acknowledged guilt.

The project to build a railroad up the Monongahela Valley has been revived by the presentation of a bill incorporating a Company to be known as the Monongahela Railroad Company, with the following corporators, Jesse Lazear, J. C. Flenniken, G. H. Bowman, W. H. Clark, P. L. Kramer, Samuel Vashook, W. E. Frazer, jr., R. G. Mullin, J. L. Vanvoorhies, John Phillips, L. M. Speer, G. V. Lawrence, Samuel Walker, W. J. Alexander, J. H. Hopkins, W. B. Negley, Dr. J. E. Shafler, and others. The capital stock is to be $2,000,000. The road is to run along the Monongahela to West Virginia State line. The company can connect with any other railroad, and can build branch or lateral roads to the coal-fields of Allegheny, Fayette, Green, Washington and Westmoreland, which branches are to have the same facilities for connection with other roads that the main line has.

Senator White and Representative Quay have offered a bill, which will be acceptable, to the gallant men who fought during the rebellion, in the army of the Union. It provides that all officers and soldiers who have been honorably mustered out of the service since the first of September 1861, or who are now in the regular or volunteer service, shall be exempt from taxation for bounty purposes.

The State Agricultural Society held their annual meeting here yesterday. It was stated that there are five hundred thousand dogs in Ohio, seven hundred thousand in Pennsylvania, and one million in New York, and as the increase in the number of canines has been most disastrous to the growth of wool from their ravages among the sheep, a resolution was adopted asking Congress and the Legislature to levy a tax upon the animals.

The 25th, 26th, 27th and 28th of September were designated as the days upon which the next State Fair shall be held, and a committee was appointed to receive proposals from the different localities which desire to be selected as the place where the exhibition shall be held.

The following officers were selected to serve during the ensuing year:

President.—A. Boyd Hamilton.

Vice Presidents.—1st District, James McCrea; 2d, George Blight; 3d district, Vincent L. Bradford; 4th district, A. B. Cumming; 5th district, Adrian Cornell; 6th district, William H. Holstein; 7th district, Isaac W. Van Leer; 8th district, Tobias Bartow; 9th district, Jacob E. Kreybill; 10th district, John H. Cowden; 11th district, Joseph Sigman, 12th district, Daniel G. Briesbach; 13th district, John C. Burns; 14th district, Amos E. Kapp; 15th district, George H. Bucher; 16th district, Daniel O. Gehr; 17th district, Louis W. Hall; 18th district, Morris Ellis; 19th district, H. W. Russell; 20th district, Michael C. Trout; 21st district, George Rhey; 22d district, John Murdoueh, jr.; 23d district, William Bissell; 24th district, Thomas Wright.

Additional Members of the Executive Committee.—William Colder, John R. Eby, Benj. G. Hayes, John Tagert, Peter Hartle, Frederick Watts, David Taggart, Jacob S. Haldeman, Thos. F. Knox.

Corresponding Secretary.—James Young.

Recording Geologist.—S. S. Haldeman.

Librarian.—Henry Gilbert.

GENERAL NEWS.

A MAN named Evans, of Bedford, Indiana, a minister of the Gospel, formerly a Professor in the Northwestern University, in Indianapolis, and author of the popular book called "The Pioneer Ministers of the West," has fallen from grace. He went off from Bedford in company with the wife of Thomas Johnson, and at the Jones House, in Greencastle, was caught in *flagrante delicto* with the erring lady, having represented himself as unmarried else and lady. The affair has created a great commotion in Lawrence county, and Evans has been expelled from the church, while Johnson has applied for a divorce. Evans was himself a married man, with several children, and has heretofore borne a good character.

THE NEW JERSEY DEBT.—Trenton, Cranmer.—The statement recently made that the Treasury Department would issue $500,000 worth of new fractional currency in the course of a week or so is entirely incorrect. The new notes will doubtless not be issued for several months to come, as the Department does not intend to put too much of the fractional currency in circulation, but will wait for the redemption of a considerable portion of the old issues. The Department is still engaged in printing the fifty-cent notes of the last issue.

SOME seventy-seven English and Scotch bloodied sheep, worth $250 or $300 each, arrived at New York a day or two ago, and under the cattle-plague law they will not be allowed to land. The owners declare that they will wait for the passage of a bill now pending in Congress, but application for a landing permit has been made to Washington, which has not yet been heard from. The custom authorities informed the owners that they had absolutely no power under the law of admitting the animals on shore unless in the form of butchers' meat.

THE COLDEST HOUR.—It is a curious fact, says the Hartford Press, in reference to the late cold snap, that for a few minutes, about five o'clock, the cold was much more intense than at any hour before or afterwards. In Farmington, at Whitmore's green-houses, attendants were up all night protecting the plants against the cold. At a quarter past five, they noticed a very rapid depression in the mercury, which reached thirty-two degrees below zero, but in a few minutes rose again several degrees.

A WINDFALL FOR MAXIMILIAN.—It is well understood that the comparative poverty of Maximilian was the principal moving cause of his acceptance of the Mexican crown. This difficulty has now been removed, for his wife, as the daughter of the late King Leopold, of Belgium, comes at once into the possession of not less than a million sterling, (say $5,000,000,) the King's entire private fortune being divided equally between his three children.—*Phil. Inq.*

Two brothers, named Daniel and William Kimball, employed on the Petersburg and Ft. Wayne Railroad, one as a station engineer and the other as brakesman, were arrested at Valparaiso, Indiana, on Saturday, for robbing the trains of a large amount of property. They had been in the habit of pilfering daily from the cars, and a large amount of plunder was found in their premises.

WILLIAM GRAHAM, of Nashua, Chicasaw county, Illinois, has suddenly found himself worth $45,000,000. It comes from his great-grandfather's estate in Scotland, which was sold many years ago, the price brought having since accumulated in the Bank of England. He had previously quarreled with his wife and son, and has now made a will cutting them off without a shilling.

SNOW IN MINNESOTA.—It commenced snowing again in St. Paul on Sunday night, and the snow is now full three feet deep. This is deeper than was ever known before in that locality. It is badly drifted and the roads are impassable.

GOV. BROWNLOW, of Tennessee, wants the Legislature to build two branch penitentiaries, one for East and the other for West Tennessee, saying that the present State prison is crowded with 500 hundred prisoners, and the number is likely to reach one thousand.

SPECIAL services have been held in Westminster Abbey, in celebration of the eight hundredth anniversary of the foundation of the Abbey by Edward the Confessor.

VALUE OF LAND IN LONDON.—The old Spread Eagle Tavern in Grace-church street was recently pulled down, and the site sold at auction. It contained 12,600 feet, of which 5,000 were leasehold for a long term, and the rest freehold. The first bid was £30,000 and the last £63,000.

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VERY LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Our Special Dispatches FROM WASHINGTON.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE HOUSE.

District Negro Suffrage Bill Passed.

CLAIMS OF SOUTHERN CITIZENS.

Southern Lighthouse Reestablished.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, January 18, 1866.

THE NEGRO SUFFRAGE BILL PASSED.

Those who supposed Congress could be either forced or frightened into a backward movement on the District suffrage question, evidently failed to comprehend the spirit of the House, and those who feared a split in what is technically called *the* party evidently failed to see how generally the people are in earnest to secure the fruits of their victories on the battle field. The vote by which the suffrage bill was passed is proof sufficient that the reconstruction problem will not be solved with undue haste.

The whole interest of the day's proceedings centered in the House and packed galleries attested the depth of popular feeling. The Suffrage bill came up at half past one, and Sidney Clarke, the new member from Kansas, made his debut in a clear and forcible speech in favor of universal suffrage. He was followed by Philip Johnson, of Pennsylvania, from the opposite side of the House. Neither of these speeches held the attention of the floor or the galleries. Everybody was anxious for a vote; yet the troubled anxiety became watchful and calm when Governor Boutwell took the floor and Representatives crowded around him and the galleries listened with rapt attention while he spoke for three quarters of an hour in a strain of eloquence rarely equalled.

The hour of half past three arrived, and Representative Wilson, of Iowa, who had the bill in charge, called up the main question. Mr. Niblack, of Indiana, moved to lay the whole subject on the table, and the call of yeas and nays showed that forty-six believed this the proper course to take, while one hundred and twenty-three were of a different opinion. Mr. Darlington, of New York, believed the Ides of March would bring new light upon the duty of Representatives, but his motion for postponement was lost by thirty-four to one hundred and thirty-four.

Mr. Hale, of New York, thought it best to begin with qualified suffrage, but the House did not agree with him, and his motion to recommit with instructions, was lost by fifty-three, to one hundred and seventeen. It was half-past four, and the dilatory motions had all been defeated. The main question was reached, and for the fourth time the House roll of yeas and nays was called. The galleries remained crowded, and many Senators and distinguished gentlemen were on the floor of the Chamber. Scarcely less than three hundred colored men and women looked down upon the scene. The roll call began with a hushed house, but when it was found that three-fourths of the first fifty members responded aye, the passage of the bill by a strong majority became assured and the audience could scarcely wait for the end. On the announcement, when the Speaker declared that the bill extending the right of suffrage to all negroes, had passed by a vote of one hundred and sixteen to fifty-four, the floor and the galleries broke out into most hearty applause and when some member of the opposition called for order in the galleries, and the Speaker responded that he could not be expected to enforce a rule upon the galleries, which the House did not itself observe. The applause was renewed and kept up with great enthusiasm for some minutes.

The following are the names of those elected as Union members, who voted in the negative: Kay, Kendall, Ills.; Hill, Stillwell, and Farquhar, Indiana; Smith, McKee and Randall, Kentucky; Noel, Vanhorn, Benjamin and Anderson, Missouri; Henderson, Oregon; Hubbard and Latham, Western Virginia.

CLAIMS OF LOYAL SOUTHERNERS.

The large number and magnitude of claims from citizens of States, lately in rebellion, growing out of the destruction or damage to property, by the army or navy, while engaged in suppressing the rebellion, have compelled the House Committee on Claims to give the matter their grave consideration. Ever since the formation of the Committee, in December, these claims have been crowding upon them, and the great importance of establishing some rule for the guidance of Congress has each day become more apparent.

The Committee has at length adopted a rule which was presented to the house to-day in the form of a resolution, declaring that until otherwise ordered, the Committee shall reject all claims referred to them for examination by citizens of any of the States lately in rebellion, growing out of destruction or damage to, or appropriation of property by the army or navy during the late war.

The Committee, in their report, discuss the question thoroughly and ably, and come to the conclusion that there is no rule or law requiring the recognition, by Congress, of claims of this character; that the magnitude of this public debt, created to suppress the rebellion, renders it impossible for the Government to compensate all those who have sustained individual losses by the action of our armies in the field; that the attempt to pay such claims would impair the national credit abroad, destroy confidence in the public securities everywhere, impose such additional burdens so as to give cause for discontent and complaint, and lead to the possible encouragement of such evil-minded persons as may be led to favor the policy of repudiation.

LIGHTHOUSES ON THE SOUTHERN COAST.

The most important lighthouses on the Southern coast have been re-established by the Lighthouse Board; but a large number still remain unlighted, owing to a deficiency in the appropriation.

THE PLOT TO LIBERATE JEFF. DAVIS

The Late Jamaica Massacre.

NEW YORK, Jan. 18.—The *Herald's* Fortress Monroe correspondent says: The vigilance of the military authorities in their search for any persons who may be concerned in the supposed plot to liberate Jeff. Davis has not been in any degree relaxed since the expulsion from the district of all who are known to have been at one time in the rebel service. A sharp thaw has badly drifted and the roads are impassable.

GOV. BROWNLOW, of Tennessee, wants the Legislature to build two branch penitentiaries, one for East and the other for West Tennessee, saying that the present State prison is crowded with 500 hundred prisoners, and the number is likely to reach one thousand.

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PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, January 18, 1866.

The Legislature met to-day at the usual hour, the usual number of members being in attendance. We have the following business of interest to report:

SENATE.—Mr. Hall, from the Committee on Judiciary General, reported as committed, an act providing for the formation of a new Judicial District, to be called the Twenty-seventh, composed of Beaver and Washington counties.

Mr. Worthington, from the Special Committee on the contested case of Messrs. McConaughy and Duncan, reported in favor of the former gentleman. Mr. Montgomery, however, who is the only Democrat upon the committee, dissented from the opinion of the majority. Mr. McConaughy being present, he was sworn in and took his seat.

The following bills were read in place:

By Mr. Lowry—A bill changing the name of the Union Land and Mineral Company to the Erie and Allegheny Railroad Company. This bill went through its readings, and was finally passed.

Mr. Connell read a bill regulating the rate of interest to be charged by the banks of the Commonwealth.

Mr. Bigham read an Act to incorporate the People's Savings Bank of Pittsburgh.

Mr. Hoge read an Act to incorporate the Central Railroad Company, of Pennsylvania; also an Act authorizing an additional Law Judge in the Eighteenth Judicial District, composed of Mercer and Venango counties.

A resolution was read and adopted, providing that, if the House will concur, when the Senate adjourns to-morrow, it will be to meet again on Tuesday morning next, at eleven o'clock.

The bill providing for the creation of the judicial district of Washington and Beaver counties was read again, and finally passed, after which the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—A joint resolution was passed in the House, which provides for the appointment of a Committee to prepare a bill to revise the revenue of the Commonwealth.

Mr. Boyle read a petition for the repeal of an Act relative to the Pittsburgh & Connellsville Railroad Company.

The following bills were read in place:

By Mr. Shaffer: In relation to the withdrawal of troops from the rebel States.

By Mr. Davis: An act to allow parties interested to testify in equity cases.

By Mr. Houck: An act to allow the Controller of Allegheny City to administer oaths. This bill went through the necessary readings, and was finally passed.

By Mr. Mann: An act exempting real estate from State tax.

By Mr. McFerron: A bill permitting the voters of Mercer county to decide by ballot, where the county seat shall be located.

There was a resolution passed, to hold a special session to consider resolutions on the death of Abraham Lincoln.

Resolutions thanking Lieutenant General Grant and Admiral Farragut, and the soldiers and sailors under them, were passed.

The House then adjourned until Monday next.

It is stated that Gov. Curtin arrived in New York last evening.

LATEST FROM MEXICO.

Unfavorable Aspect of the Imperial Cause.

Various Engagements

CONSPIRATORS ARRESTED.

Severe Shocks of Earthquake Felt &c., &c., &c.

NEW YORK, Jan. 18.—The *Times'* Panama correspondent of January 11th, says the latest advices are unfavorable to the Imperial cause. The inhabitants of Monterey feel no security in Maximilian's Mexican troops, and are leaving the city en masse. Over thirty thousand is said to have left in three days. The merchants are sending their goods and valuables to San Louis Potosi.

The news from the department of Rinalva is also gloomy for the Imperialists, and proclaims for that city must pass through the revenue Tax officers of the republican general Corona.

On the 31st ult. a guerilla force of three hundred, among whom were said to be some Americans, captured a place named San Juan Guadaloupe Durango. After having completely destroyed it, they left to attack the town of Miguel del Mezquital. The guerillas were headed by two native Mexicans.

The French force had left Durango to attack the Imperialists, and claim a victory over the republican General Regules, who attacked Nagari by surprise, and defeated his troops. On the 16th ult. another place, named Maravolio, was attacked by Regules, but he was repulsed. It is not possible to establish the precise amount, but defeated the Imperials under Topez, in Yucatan. They then attacked Lenatilio, but were repulsed. Lieutenant of Engineers, Arnold, killed, and Lopez was to be tried by Court Martial.

Various other engagements, with varied success on either side, had taken place.

Commissioner Montholon, Minister of War had been arrested at the very moment of carrying the scheme into execution.

The court martial at Durapa had sentenced several guerrillas to death.

The court martial had sentenced six of the leaders of the Mundous Zouaves, at Martinique, for the murder of Negroes, Mulattoes, and several others to labor and imprisonment.

The Empress was enthusiastically received on her arrival at Vera Cruz to Orizaba.

A slight shock of an earthquake was felt at Vera Cruz on January 3d.

Heavy Imperial reinforcements are on their way to Durango, and Generals Castelnau and Jeaningros ordered a resume of active operations in connection with Mejia, to secure the speedy pacification of the Rio Grande.

The *Semana* of the 8th says it is to be feared that trouble will occur at Matamoras, not with the United States, but with the Federal troops, who have openly sympathized with the Juarists, and given them material aid.

The reinforcements reaching Mexico from Europe, the last week in December, number five hundred.

An earthquake was felt at Orizaba. Much damage was done and several lives were lost. A severe shock was felt at Puebla and a slight one in the city.

Advices from Mexico state that that the Liberals are raiding through the country and capturing the Imperial supplies and horses. A force has been dispatched from Mexico to pursue them.

Dr. Hendrick Admitted to bail—Suicide of a Spanish Admiral—Cholera still Raging at Guadaloupe.

NEW YORK Jan 18.—Dr. Hendrick, surgeon of the ship Neptune, whose ill treatment is alleged to be the cause of the death of a female passenger, has been admitted to bail, to await the action of the Grand Jury.

The *World's* Havana correspondent says: Our war steamers are ready for sea, if any Chilian pirates, and they are said to be plenty out in this port, should make their appearance.

Secretary Seward had not reached Havana on the 13th.

La Cronea, a Spanish organ, confirms the reported suicide of Admiral Pareja after the capture of the gunboat Covadonga by the Chilians.

A collision occurred in the Bowery yesterday at the same place where loss of life was occasioned in December last, between a car before, a Third-avenue car and an Adams Express car. The fault was drink. Of the former, fortunately no one was seriously hurt, although several were bruised.

Advices from Gaudaloupe via Bermuda, report that the cholera is still prevailing, the average of the sickness and deaths being forty-one per day, in a population of ten thousand.

The rumored proposal to cede the Island of St. Domingo to England is creating some comment at Bermuda.

The Fenian Senate did not meet yesterday for want of a quorum.

Decision of the Secretary of the Treasury—The Outbreak on the Rio Grande—President Seriously Indisposed.

NEW YORK, Jan. 18.—The *Herald's* special says: The Canadian delegation are not in Washington in behalf of the Reciprocity Treaty but to ascertain if it be not possible to establish friendly commercial relations between the two countries.

The *Times'* Washington special says: The Secretary of the Treasury has decided the prohibition of the importation of cattle from Canada, does not apply to the importation of cattle for breeding.

The *World's* Washington special says: There is a curious rumor here to the effect that the outbreak on the Rio Grande was precipitated with a belief that some understanding had been reached between our Government and Maximilian, enabling a withdrawal of the French troops and a quasi recognition of the Empire. The plan was made, says report, to prevent any such result.

The President was considerably indisposed last evening, though no fears are entertained of serious illness.

Senator Nominated.

CINCINNATI, January 18.—The Union caucus, at Columbus, last night nominated John Sherman for Senator. The ballot stood: Sherman, 49; Schenck, 38; Bingham, 13. The Legislature meets in Convention for the election to-day.

Resolutions in favor of Hanging Jeff Davis.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 18.—The Kansas State Senate, yesterday, passed a resolution favoring the trial, conviction, and hanging of Jeff Davis and other leaders of the late rebellion, equally guilty of treason.

MERCER'S FEMALE EMIGRANTS

Action of Congressional Committees.

COLUMBIAN COMMISSION IN SESSION.

NEW YORK, Jan. 18.—Colonel Henry McJudah, of the United States army, died at Plattsburg, in this state on Tuesday.

The Continental sailed yesterday for Washington Territory, with one hundred and twenty-five passengers, seventy-five of whom were women for wives of settlers in that territory. It was expected that a much larger number would have gone. Mr. Mercer's enterprise is failure.

The *Post's* Washington special says: The Ways and Means Committee arrived at no conclusion, this morning, upon the Loan Bill They held an interview with Secretary McCulloch. It is generally believed, in Washington, that it will be adopted.

Mr Conkling is preparing a constitutional amendment, for reference to the Joint Committee on Reconstruction. There is little doubt that the first report of the Reconstruction Committee will embody a proposition for an amenonment to the Constitution.

The *Herald's* Washington special says: General Gordon Granger is about to resign.

The *Commercial's* Washington special says: The authorities are investigating the cause of the fires in the several buildings, occupied by colored persons, last night. It is thought to be the work of a few rebel sympathizers.

The admission of the Tennessee delegation to Congress is regarded as merely a matter of time.

The *Herald's* special says: The Columbian Commission met on Monday and Tuesday, and disposed of some fifty more cases—Col. Buddle, for the United States, and Gen. Solseer, of Columbia, being present. The cases disposed of were those which were unrepresented except by Ex-Judge Dean, of New York, who was appointed to examine them, and who, finding no proofs, discharged them. There are only about thirty cases remaining. The most important ones, the cases growing out of the old Columbian bonds representedby Ex-Gov. and John Sherwood, of New York, are postponed until Monday a week, when the commission will meet again. The cases of the Pacific steam ship company, and the United States steam ship company and Panama railroad, are to be argued on printed briefs and orally when the court meets again.

It is understood that a bill to prevent smuggling will be introduced in the Senate to-day. The clauses have mainly been made up from suggestions of the Treasury Department, and the penalty for evasions of duties upon imported goods has been made much heavier than ever in vogue before.

XXXIXth CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION

WASHINGTON, January 18, 1866.

SENATE.

Mr. Morgan, from the Committee on Commerce, reported without amendment, the House bill to extend the time for the withdrawal of goods from bonded warehouses and public stores. Also a bill to authorize the construction of a telegraph line between New York and the West Indies.

Mr. Wilson offered a resolution, instructing the Committee on Printing to enquire into and report the amount paid to the Washington city newspapers for Government advertising, and under what law, etc. Passed.

The House joint resolution for the appointment of Provisional Governors in the Southern States, was then taken up. Mr. Nesmith addressed the Senate at length.

Mr. Wilson introduced a bill to amend the act of incorporation of the Freedmen's Savings and Trust Company, so as to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to designate that institution or any of its branches, as depositories of any money belonging to freedmen, in the hands or under the control of any civil or military officer of the United States, and to require such officer to deposit with the Company in all things conforming to the directions of the Secretary of the Treasury. It was referred to the Committee on Finance.

A joint resolution was reported

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 10, 1865.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Notice is hereby given that hereafter all TRANSIENT advertisements received at this office must be paid for when handed in, except in the case of yearly advertisers, whose bills will be rendered quarterly, as usual. Advertisers will please make a note of this, as the rule of cash payments for advertisements of the character stated, will be indexibly enforced.

The price of our Morning and Evening editions is THREE CENTS at the counter or from newsboys, served by carriers at FIFTEEN CENTS per week.

THE BOARD OF TRADE.

By a notice given in our local columns, and to which we invite general attention, it will be seen that the Board of Trade will open a Daily Change on Monday next, and that the daily meetings will be continued regularly thereafter. Arrangements have been made to receive dispatches from the leading markets, and we learn, also, that the "bread and cheese" feature, which has added to the attractiveness of these Change meetings in the Western cities, will be introduced, so that busy merchants can lunch and attend Change at the same time.

We trust our merchants will give all their aid to make these meetings successful and permanent. Pittsburgh is now a city of sufficient size and commercial importance to keep up such an institution, and the marvel is that her commercial men have permitted themselves so long to be without it. They have now the opportunity to start it with a new life and vigor, and redeem the city from the reproach of being slow, and behind her sister cities. Ten years ago the Exchange was a flourishing affair; and if it could be sustained then, (and it was,) it can be sustained much more easily now.

There is no need, however, to argue this question with our business men. They know all about it; and we think they realize the importance of these daily meetings sufficiently to need only this slight reminder that they cannot be revived or kept up unless all hands take hold with a will, and a determination to sustain them by their daily attendance.

THE SOUTHERN STATES.

From the beginning we have steadily held that it did not comport with the genius of our government to keep permanently, or for long periods, broad and populous districts under military rule, and that the sooner the Southern States could be restored to their normal condition as members of the Union, the better for them and for all. All military subjection has its perils to free institutions, and the larger and wider that subjection, the greater ordinarily will be the danger.

Freedom of Opinion is the chiefest condition and safeguard of all Liberty. That Freedom is just as absolute for the people of the South as for the people of the North. For them it is subject to the same limitations, and no more, as for others. They are American citizens, under self-incurred forfeitures, to be sure; but not to be held so perpetually, because by so holding them they would become an example and might ultimately be made instruments, in so holding their fellows elsewhere.

As they had no right to commit treason, so now they have no right to that frame of mind, nor to those courses of action, which infringe upon and endanger the immunities and prerogatives of their fellow citizens, white or black. They are under the plain rule of the common law which enjoins that each shall so use his own rights as to do no damage to his neighbor; and if he does not voluntarily observe the rule, he must be made to observe it by the application of a strong hand.

Great changes of opinion in masses of population are always of slow worth. Take any topic—moral, religious, political, scientific—and trace back the development of it through a long succession of ages, and it will be seen that the movement has been so gradual as, except at short intervals, to be almost imperceptible. Particular epochs will be noticed in which, considering superficially, there seems to have been a vast surging of ideas to and fro, a tumultuous conflict of principles, and a large advance or retreat from the former stand-point; but all this is mere in appearance than reality. An analogy is found in physical nature, where unseen forces, slowly operating beneath the surface, undermine an edifice or territory, and finally bring it down with immense commotion. The catastrophe is sudden; but the cause so slow as to awaken no sense of movement.

The change of opinion in the South will furnish no exception to a rule so uniform. A change against slavery, coincident in kind if not in degree with that which has been effected throughout christendom, has been going on in the Southern States. The measures of repression, whether consolidated into laws or operating spontaneously through the personal and lawless agency of the classes interested to conserve the old idea, furnish an index to the nature of that change and to the progress it was making. That change still continues; but it will require more than one generation yet before it shall be perfected.

The question, then, is not whether the people of the South have entirely changed the old skin, but whether they have taken on such a temper of mind, and formed such plans of action, as to facts accomplished during the war, as to make it safe now to restore their States to their former positions in the Union. We have read the Reports of GRANT, SCHURZ and HOWARD; have regularly perused several of the Southern journals; have noted the spirit and conduct of the various Constitutional Conventions and State Legislatures; have conversed with intelligent men from the South, and have read letters from men still residing there; and are forced to the conclusion that the Southern States are not ripe for restoration; that their immediate and unconditional restoration would be perilous to the public welfare and seriously prejudicial to the rights of nearly one half of their own populations. We cannot resist the conviction that restoration now, and without definite guaranties, involves a re-opening of that long and bitter debate between the geographical sections which culminated in the rebellion. Great passions which shake powerful nations do not subside in a day or month. As on the ocean the waves run highest after the tempest has recalled the winds to its secret pavilion; so the bosom of a nation swells with increased emotion long after the storm has gone by. There is a haste that is not progress; and an expedition that never leads to desirable results.

THE Democrats, at their convention on Wednesday, broke up in a grand row, caused by an effort to read out of the party the chairman of their county committee. What was his offence? He voted for McCARTHY at the Mayoralty election! The city democratic committee, it is true, refused to make any party nomination for Mayor, and left every Democrat free to do as he pleased; but it is high treason to vote for a Republican, and hence the row. The distinguished Democrat who is the object of so much denunciation, will be able to survive it however, having done nothing that any man need be ashamed of.

THE Chambersburg *Repository* comes to us enlarged and much improved in its appearance. The *Repository* has always been a model paper in its make-up and workmanship, and it is edited with an ability excelled by no country paper on our exchange list. We are glad to note these evidences of its prosperity.

JOHN BRIGHT said in a late speech on Irish affairs, that Parliament had passed two hundred acts in favor of the landlord and not one in favor of the tenant. The serious question is whether such shall be the spirit of legislation in this country—legislation for monopoly and no legislation for industry.

THE MONONGAHELA VALLEY RAILROAD.

The Monongahela city *Republican*, calls our attention to the importance of this road, a bill for the incorporation of which, has just been introduced into the legislature. The purpose of the projectors of this enterprise is to construct a road up the valley of the Monongahela river, following the *south* bank of that stream, from Pittsburgh to the borders of West Virginia. From that point it would be easy to construct a link connecting it with the Baltimore and Ohio road at Fairmont.

We are glad to note this new effort, and trust the bill will pass although it will be well to examine that clause in it which, as introduced, gives it power to build branches *ad libitum*. Whether this conceals any objectionable purpose we cannot say; but upon the principle that all granted powers should be well defined, the clause referred to should be carefully examined.

As we have said on other occasions, we are in favor of free-trade in railroads; we care not how many of them are built, nor where; and if we cannot have a general railroad law, let us have as many special charters as there are practicable railroad routes in the country.

The proposed road is one of much importance to Pittsburgh. It traverses not only a rich coal region, but a rich agricultural country, now devoid of railroad facilities, and patiently waiting for development. Pittsburgh is the natural market of all this rich region, and much trade and travel now diverted from the upper Monongahela to Wheeling and Baltimore, would find its way here over this road.

We trust that our business men and capitalists will give this enterprise attention and encouragement. Any one can see, who is at all acquainted with the Monongahela Valley, that the building of the new road will be of immense service to the business of the city.

We notice that the *Republican* speaks of it as the "Pittsburgh and *Baltimore* Road." Its friends, let us suggest to that paper, will do well to abandon that feature. A road from here to Fairmont, would, indeed, give us access to Baltimore, but by such a round-about way as to offer no advantages over existing routes. It is much more important in our view, as a link in a great chain of roads, that must eventually stretch southwest into the valley of Virginia, and thence on to the Gulf; and as a part of such a through line it will eventually be of the utmost importance to us. Its present value lies in its capacity to drain the valley of the Monongahela, and in that respect its importance can scarcely be overestimated.

THE friends of Railroad Monopoly have discovered a new argument, which is terrific in its force. It is that, if the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad is allowed to build a new road through Pennsylvania, it will transport British manufactures for the British owners, from the seaboard to the west, without charge, thus enabling the British manufacturers to compete successfully with American manufacturers!

This would be a terrible calamity, if its occurrence were within the bounds of possibility; and in order to quiet the nerves of the alarmed parties who are going distracted from fear of it, we suggest that the legislature shall incorporate in any general railroad law that may be passed, or in any special law bearing upon the Atlantic and Great Western railway, a clause prohibiting that road from carrying British goods at any rate less than that charged for American goods.

As the Legislature has entire control over the subject, the timid souls who affright themselves by conjuring up such fantasies will do well to remember that that body meets every year, and is perfectly able to protect Pennsylvania industry against any such insidious schemes of the British manufacturers.

We suggest to these people, also, that while they have their ire up about possible railroad discriminations, they might put in a word against the discriminations practiced by the Pennsylvania railroad company. The people of this end of the State will join heartily with them in procuring legislation that will prevent any railroad company from carrying freight at less rates, *pro rata*, for one man than for another.

The Public Debt.

In reply to the numerous inquiries about the average increase and decrease of the public debt during the past year, we present the following tabular statement from March 31 to December 31, 1865. Previous to that time the monthly statements were not issued regularly. On the 31st of October, 1865, the public debt of the United States was $9,109,425,267.78. There were requisitions in the Treasury for the amount of $37,513,900, to meet which there was cash in hand to the amount of $19,-268,356,366, leaving a balance of $17,645,243 of requisitions, which would make the public debt at that period $9,091,669,915.75. From October, 1864, to March of, 1865, there was no statement of the public debt, during which time it had increased to the sum total of $2,226,955,077.-31, an increase in five months of $340,855,561.56, or an average of about $68,091,112 per month during the time intervening. Since that time the monthly statements have been issued regularly:

Date.	Total debt, less requisitions.	Amount of debt less cash in Treasury and requisitions suspended.
March 31, 1865	$2,226,955,077.31	$2,252,468,823.41
April 30, "	2,311,796,189.07	2,331,309,945.17
May 31, "	2,620,204,455.60	2,565,066,753.50
June 30, "	2,686,744,388.40	2,650,436,696.47
July 31, "	2,740,965,197.20	2,705,657,505.27
August 31, "	2,844,790,625.56	2,755,578,571.51
September 30, "	2,862,704,856.03	2,745,727,729.17
October 31, "	2,891,598,670.15	2,781,537,543.29
Nov. 30, "	2,866,335,694.92	2,744,124,068.75
Dec. 31, "	2,866,193,532.31	2,736,581,536.19

DATE.	Amount of requisitions in Treasury.	Amount of cash in Treasury.	Total debt, as per statement.
March 31, '65	$114,256,548.93	$58,481,924.24	$2,366,955,077.31
Apr. 30, "	120,476,000.00	18,855,859.06	2,366,955,793.50
May 31, "	86,150,000.00	18,453,286.10	2,366,955,793.50
June 30, "	69,142,300.00	36,278,427.12	2,718,359,466.47
July 31, "	18,786,000.00	116,779,652.19	2,787,578,271.27
Aug. 31, "	11,112,000.00	104,287,428.56	2,787,578,271.27
Sept. 30, "	1,220,000.00	88,977,229.48	2,787,578,271.27
Oct. 31, "	666,500.00	68,755,528.09	2,778,834,274.15
Nov. 30, "	250,000.00	60,760,478.37	2,778,834,274.15
Dec. 31, "	None.	50,722,421.50	2,778,581,536.19

From the above it will be observed that the highest point of our indebtedness was reached in August, the expenditures since the total debt, as given in the published statement of August last, with that of December last, will show a total decrease of $11,10,085 24, an average falling off of $40,277,881 per month during that period.—*Washington Chronicle.*

Memorial From Five Hundred Unionists of Alabama.

A memorial to the President and Congress passed through this city on Saturday, from five hundred of the original Union men of Northern Alabama, noted for their unswerving fidelity to the National cause. The memorialists declare that the bitterness of the rebels is signally manifested in all possible methods toward loyal citizens, especially to those who are natives of the South, they being looked upon as traitors *to the South*. It states that in all elections, Congressional and local, rebel candidates are chosen over the heads of loyal men, and that there is an evident determination to proscribe all who have not acted with the secessionists. The memorial deprecates the withdrawal of Federal troops from that State, and expresses the apprehension that loyal men and freedmen will become the objects of relentless persecution and insult when the Federal arms no longer awe the disloyal.

The memorial further states that all the appointees of Governor Patton are rebels, many of them ex-Colonels and Captains, who fought four years against the Government. He has organized the State militia for the ostensible purpose of keeping order; the rank and file of the militia are returned rebel soldiers, and their commanders are also just out of the rebel army. The Union people are badly treated by them now, and the prospect is that they will drive the Unionmen out of the State. The late elections for Congress and Legislature are alleged to have been a perfect farce; in many cases bands of ex-rebians took possession of the polls and drove away the Union voters.

A distinguished officer sends a letter from Alabama to a leading Congressman, by the same conveyance, stating that an extensive and deep laid conspiracy exists throughout the south, to precipitate fy all possible means a difficulty botween France and this Government will, we trust, produce a salutary effect at Washington.—*Nashville Press.*

OIL IN THE UPPER PENINSULA OF MICHIGAN.—The Ontanagon *Miner* says of oil boring in progress in that region that one hundred feet of driving pipe had been driven without striking the rock. On Tuesday night and Wednesday of this week the pipe had passed through a second layer of what had once been lake shore gravel. This was at the depth of ninety feet from the surface, and is probably fifty or sixty feet below the present surface of the lake. When this belt was reached, water, intermingled with oil, commenced flowing over the top of the pipe, and continued to do so at intervals throughout the day.

LETTER FROM NEW YORK.

Editorial Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

NEW YORK, January 15, 1866.

Pennsylvania has a felicity in her geographical situation. She covers the direct paths of transit between the East and the West. All who come and go between those two sections pass over her territory, and leave in one form or another, a tribute for their pilgrimage. The facilities of transportation, by whomsoever constructed must aid her development and help her increase.

Comparing Pennsylvania with New York, striking contrasts are presented. New York has accomplished a marvellous growth of towns. She has a genius in that regard. Her towns are her pride and glory. Her great towns are stately and imposing; adorned with all sorts of architectural triumphs. Her lesser towns avoid the misery of being capitals in miniature, by combining a degree of metropolitan grandeur with a suburban elegance and ideal opulence of shade and flowers, meandering walks and gushing fountains, which produce a wonderful charm of loveliness. Two-thirds, at least, of all her inhabitants dwell in towns. Of course her rural developement must be retarded.

Pennsylvania has not this happy knack at town-building. With some exceptions, her attempts that way are discreditable. The dwellings are huddled together as if space was lacking or utility was the only end to be subserved. There is a harshness, an asperity, in the aspect of our towns, that repels rather than attracts. Pennsylvania's forte consists in making country. At least two-thirds of her population are upon the soil or in mines. Just so far as New York surpasses her in making towns, does she surpass New York in making country.

Every new railroad across Pennsylvania falls in with her peculiarity in this particular and helps that progress for which she is signalized. But that extensive region which it is now proposed to traverse with a railroad has excellent capabilities of population and wealth which ought to be drawn out.

It is possible temporarily to throw up barriers against intercommunication between different portions of the republic, but such barriers will ultimately be beaten down and demolished. Traffic grooves the continent slowly but certainly for its wheels. It seizes, not with instinct, but with scientific certainty, the lines nature marked out at the dawn of creation, and from its grasp there is no escape.

Not a little laughter is excited here at the drafts various Pennsylvania journals have made on the credulity of their readers in the reasons assigned by them for opposing the new enterprises. "It is a British raid!" "the new roads are to be built with British capital!" "they are to be used to run western produce to the coast, and European manufactures to the west." Alas! for poor Vallandigham! He grades itself by this sort of twaddle. All the leading railroads in the State have been built in large part by European capital, and they carry for every body without legislative scrutiny into the ultimate destination of commodities. New Yorkers say, with a chuckle, that all of them discriminate in favor of traffic with this city, not because they prefer to, but because they cannot help themselves. The laws of trade are stronger than railroad boards of managers.

One wing of the democratic party in this city and state is striving to repeat on a grander scale the luckless experiment it made last fall in a unlikely candidate and a loyal platform. It proposes to bring out Gen. Grant as the candidate of the democracy for President in 1868. While confessing that nothing was made of the dodges of nominating Gen. Slocum, it is disposed to bet on the losing figure, as other gamblers do, hoping for a change of luck. The other wing, while avowing worse principles, are honester in their principles. They have the merit of believing what they profess, and of being willing to abide the fortunes of their doctrines. It looks now as if the former wing would carry the day, and bring out Grant of whose consent they assert an assurance. Whether or not they do the great captain injustice, I have no means of determining which are not common to the public.

In republican circles there is a strong repugnance to a feud between the President and Congress. The feeling approaches very near to perfect unanimity, that if it is desirable to avoid a rupture if it can be done without excessive and fatal concessions. But the feeling is almost as unanimous, that it would be a great mistake to admit the Southern delegations which have been elected, and especially without first exacting and obtaining definite and sure guaranties for the future. However, there are a few who are apparently infatuated with the idea of a new political organization, that shall be able to take the reins into its hands, fuse the most discordant elements, reconcile all antagonisms, harmonize the most adverse principles, conciliate all interests, and keep in the ascendancy for a full generation. They paint an Utopia, prelict a millennium, and are either the dupes of their own ambitious desires, or are trying to make dupes of others. Their flowers are withered before they are fairly budded. Of fruit there will be none. The people of this country have had settlements enough based on deceitful compromises. They now demand one bottomed on principle, and predicated with the logic of the great events which, during the past five years have been incorporated into the history of the republic.

The closing out of the rebellion is turning back the produce traffic of the west, largely into its natural channel, by way of the Mississippi and its tributaries. Already, the movement in that direction is so great as to tell on the revenues of the canals and railroads of this state. The canal accounts show a large excess of expenditures beyond receipts. This is partly chargeable to the general want of business on the lateral lines; but there is considerable falling off on the main line itself. The Central railroad has quite a little rolling stock unemployed, and is bidding for business by cutting prices.

There is, according to my observation, a diminution of travel on all the roads. I came down from Harrisburg on the Cincinnati Express. From Easton on to near New York, there were precisely four passengers on the train. Twenty miles out of Jersey City four more got on, and that made up the complement.

FOR RENT.

PHOTOGRAPH ROOMS TO LET, in building corner Second and Water sts., Allegheny. These rooms would suit any Society or any kind needing such for bodies' meetings. The ground floor is also by so rent. Inquire on second floor of same building.

ja10:3:eod E. H. DAVIS.

FOR RENT—STEAM GRIST MILL, situate on the Monongahela River, in McKeesport, a STEAM GRIST MILL, with four run of burrs, with abundant power, and excellent machinery in good order. The Mill is well located for business, and enjoys a good country custom. Possession can be given when sold. Title indisputable. For further information, apply on the premises, or address by mail, GEO. SMITH, McKeesport, Pa. ja6:2tdaw

FOR RENT—OFFICES—In Frait House Building, corner of St. Clair street and Duquesne Way, a number of desirable ROOMS, suitable for offices. Enquire of

G. FOLLANSBEE, Sec'y.

ja3:2tdaw 3d Fifth street.

TO LET—Two three story Brick HOUSES, containing hall and nine rooms each, situated on Washington street, three doors from Wylie street. Also, a good BRICK HOUSE, 4 rooms, corner of Smithfield and Water streets.

ja3:dtf

FOR RENT—Intending to retire from the Pork and Provision business, the subscriber offers FOR RENT his WAREHOUSE, with two large SMOKE HOUSES, on Canal Basin, on Front street, East of Market. Possession given immediately. Enquire at the corner of First and Market streets. H. WILLIAMS.

OFFICES FOR RENT.—Office No. 67 Fourth street, in Jones' Building, now occupied by Collector of Internal Revenue. Two OFFICES in the second story of the same building.

Enquire of SEMPLE & JONES,
Corner Wood and Third streets.

GREENBACKS
Are Good.

FOR RENT,
TWO LARGE ROOMS, FIRST FLOOR,

No. 60 Fourth street, Pittsburgh, suitable for an Insurance Office, Bank, Sewing Machine Room, or Professional Office.

A LARGE ROOM,

Corner of Third and Market streets; Basement of 77 and 79 Third street; second Floor Office, No. 38 Grant street. Enquire of McMASTER, GAZZAM & CO.

ja5:dtf

FOR RENT,
STORES NOS. 52 AND 56 MARKET ST.
ALSO, TWO LARGE SECOND STORY ROOMS OVER 58 AND 60 MARKET STREET.

Enquire of McMASTER, GAZZAM & CO.,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
No. 38 Grant street, (near Fifth.)

SCHOOL OF DESIGN.

THE NEXT TERM OF THE PITTSBURGH SCHOOL OF DESIGN FOR WOMEN will commence FEBRUARY FIRST.

Students desirous of entering, will be received from this date at the term charge.

MARY J. GRAY, Head Teacher.
ja19:3tsu No. 24 Fifth Street.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

CHARLES T. NEALE
Has been admitted to
AN INTEREST IN OUR FIRM,
To date from the first instant.
WHITMORE, WOLFE, DUFF & CO.
PITTSBURGH, January 11, 1866.—2wdnw

GREENBACKS
ARE GOOD.

LAMP CHIMNEYS.
PATENTED OCTOBER 8, 1861.
DITHRIDGE'S
PATENT OVAL LAMP CHIMNEYS,

Manufactured of XX Flint Glass. These Chimneys are intended for the flat flame, heating all parts of the glass equally, and does not expose it to cracking.

E. D. DITHRIDGE,
Fort Pitt Glass Works, Washington street,
ap15 Pittsburgh, Penna.

GREENBACKS
ARE GOOD.

BOOKS.

KEY TO LOVE; OR, DR. S. M. LANDIS' CELEBRATED INFALLIBLE LECTURE ON PHYSIOLOGICAL FASCINATION'S, 5th Edition, just out. It teaches you to charm those you love; how to redeem straying companions, &c. It contains many secrets worth keeping. Price, 50 cents. Also, GREAT PRIVATE BOOK FOR MARRIED or UNMARRIED PERSONS. Every lady should have one. Price, $1.00. Send price of either or both to F. A. STEINEE & CO., Sole Agents, No. 1312 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, and receive by return mail, in sealed envelope. A Sharpshooter" will also accompany each book nov9:3m

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WANTS.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS GAS AND STEAM FITTER. None need apply but first rate hands. Good wages and steady employment. Enquire at T. T. EWENS', Successor to Addy & Ewens, 165 Wood street. ja5

WANTED—To give away, in order to get them introduced, THREE NEW INVENTIONS, of the greatest utility. This is the greatest gift ever offered to the public. Send your address and enclose 20 cents to cover expense of forwarding. J. ROGERS, Box 2419, Cincinnati, Ohio. ja13:1wm

WANTED—A Purchaser for over FOUR HUNDRED ACRES of land in Iowa, or an exchange for City Property. The land is in Hamilton County, adjoining Webster City, Iowa. The owner can be seen at the GAZETTE office, every day, from 10 A. M. until 4 P. M.

WANTED—AGENTS—To Sell a Work of absorbing interest and permanent value—"Grant and his Campaigns;" by Henry Coffee. Also, "Sherman and his Campaigns," by Col. Bowman. For particulars, apply to or address A. ELLIS, 67 Fourth street, Pittsburgh, Pa. ja16:3tmeodis

WANTED—Home Employment. A GOOD MAN WANTED in every Town and County in the United States, to engage in an honorable business. First-rate pay allowed. The only qualifications required are tact and industry. Address, with stamp, for particulars, Dr. O. PHELPS BROWN, No. 19 Grand street, Jersey City, N. J. ja11:m3d

WANTED—AGENTS IN EVERY county of Pennsylvania for BROWN'S UNIVERSAL BROOM HEAD. This head is warranted not to break or wear out. It obviates the difficulty hitherto complained of in keeping the handle fast after having been in use awhile, in making a broom or flesh brush, as no tools are required except a knife. It is the only successful article of the kind ever made. Inclose stamp for a circular, or $1.25 for sample head, and address J. A. HOWCROFT, care J. L. Haven & Co., Cincinnati. ja25:m3d

WANTED—AGENTS—EVERY BOOK AGENT SHOULD SELL STORKE & BROOKETT'S HISTORY OF THE REBELLION and every reader should have it. It is a Military and Political history, and is at once the CHEAPEST and the BEST. Examine, then judge. 1600 pages; 50 Portraits, Maps, Battle scenes, &c. Also, OTHER POPULAR WORKS. Terms very liberal, and Agents clear daily from $3a to $20. Address THE AUBURN PUBLISHING CO., Auburn, N. Y. ja16:3tw7

WANTED—$1,000 PER YEAR! We want AGENTS everywhere to sell our IMPROVED TWENTY-DOLLAR SEWING MACHINES, three rooms, binder, under and upper feed; warranted five years. Above salary or large commission paid. The ONLY Machine sold in United States for less than forty dollars. *Willcox & Gibbs' Celebrated $40 Machine, Wheeler & Wilson's, Grover & Baker, Singer & Co.'s, and Howe's, &c.*, all other cheap Machines are INFRINGEMENTS. Circulars, &c., sent free. Call on SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Maine, or at No. 343 Broadway, New York; No. 250 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.; No. 181 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.; No. 179 West 4th street, Cincinnati, O.; or No. 8 Spalding's Exchange, Buffalo, N. Y. de9:6eod&wF

WANTED—AGENTS.—EMPLOYMENT FOR RETURNED SOLDIERS AND ALL OTHERS—Great Sale of Jewelry, Silverware, &c. Goods sold by SEALED LIST. NO PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION. Our agents are making from Five to Thirty Dollars per day, and we need still more. Lists of Gifts range from One Dollar to One Thousand, over One Million Dollars. A splendid assortment of Watches, Rings, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Jewelry of all kinds, of the most fashionable patterns, selling at $1 each. Send 25 cents for certificate, and you will see what you are entitled to; or send $1 for five certificates, or $5 for thirty; and a three-cent stamp for our terms to agents, which are the most liberal kind. Now is your time. Write plainly your name, city, county and State. G. HAMILTON & CO., Box 5678, P. O., New York. Salesroom, 25 Liberty street, New York. no29:3m

FOUND.

FOUND—On Wednesday morning, 17th inst., in the Pittsburgh Market House, a DEPOSIT BOOK on the Dollar Savings Bank. Inquire at the Bank. The owner can have by calling at THIS OFFICE and paying for this advertisement. ja18:3tme

GREENBACKS
ARE GOOD.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, with immediate possession, a two story Frame House, situate in the village of Mount Washington. For further particulars enquire of G. H. TOWER,
ja17:2tmd Real Estate Agent, No. 164 Fourth st.

FOR SALE, the Stock and Interest of one of the best STEAM MILLINERY AND CLOAK ESTABLISHMENTS IN ALLEGHENY CITY, as the proprietors is about to quit business. Stock low. Lock Box No. 134, Allegheny City. ja17:3w

FOR SALE—A Farm, containing about 200 acres, situate in Jefferson township, Allegheny county, Pa., on the Monongahela river, one mile from the Borough of West Elizabeth. The improvements are a large Brick House with six rooms, Frame House, two stories, with six rooms and a good cellar, corn cribs, wagon sheds and other outbuilding. Good orchard of fruit there will be none. This property is well located for gardening purposes, and will be sold at a very reduced price. Call quickly and secure one of the best farms on the Monongahela river. G. H. TOWER, Real Estate Agent, No. 164 Fourth street. ja16:1tf

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A well furnished BOARDING HOUSE on White street, near corner of Chatham, with 10 rooms, hall, double parlors, dining room and kitchen on first floor; rooms for a second floor; marble mantles; slate roof; large yard; within a few minutes walk of the Post Office. Also, on the first end of same lot, a two story Brick House, containing four large rooms, two down and two up stairs; height of building. Inquire of Dr. STERRETT, 27 Penn street. ja17:3tdaw

FOR SALE,
THREE DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS
On Pennsylvania avenue, near the toll-gate; each lot 25 by 80 feet to an alley. JOHN D. BAILEY,
ja6 Wilkins Mall.

FOR SALE—WHITE OAK LUMBER, 50,000 feet Second of 2 inch plank, 10 to 16 feet long; 100,000 feet Second of 1 inch plank, 10 to 16 feet long; delivered in Pittsburgh or Allegheny. Cross Ties, Wood Work, Bridge Timber, &c. Address at West Middlesex, on line of Erie and Pittsburgh Railroad, Mercer county, Pa., or at the office of the U. S. Wood Working Machine Company, Nos. 1 and 2 Diamond alley, MILLER, Box 1277, or No. 4 St. Clair st., Pittsburgh. ja6:3tdaw published

FOR SALE—A Valuable Country Residence at Edgewood Station, Pennsylvania Railroad, nine and a half miles from Pittsburgh. About Eleven acres in the garden of Landia; the new Dwelling contains nine rooms, and other undoubtedly fruit and other conveniences on the premises. For further information, call at No. 105 Fifth street, Pittsburgh, or on the premises. J. S. KING.
no7:dtf

FOR SALE, WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, THE MOUNT HOPE PROPERTY, AT WOODS' RUN STATION.—Fifteen acres of Land, Brick Dwelling House, Stable, &c., with plenty of soft water and fruit of all kinds; ten minutes walk from Federal street Depot, Allegheny. Enquire at the office of the NOVA SCOTIA PETROLEUM OIL TOOL WORKS, 22 and 24 Ohio street, Allegheny.
ja9:3tdaw

FOR SALE.
A VALUABLE
LINSEED OIL FACTORY AND LOT,
In Birmingham, near the Bridge. Apply to
J. W. McKEE & BRO.,
ja9:2tdaw No. 67 Fourth street, Pittsburgh.
J. A. CASSIDY,

FOR SALE—AN EXCELLENT MANUFACTURING SITE,
Near Woods' Run, consisting of 60 acres, with a broad river front and extending to the railroad; eminently suited for any kind of business. For terms, apply to J. W. McKEE & BRO.,
ja6:2tdaw 115 Beaver street, Allegheny, Pa.

GREENBACKS
ARE GOOD.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF PEASE OIL COMPANY, PITTSBURGH, January 15, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the Pearl Oil Refining Company have declared that out of the net earnings of the last six months, ending December 31st, 1865, a dividend of TEN DOLLARS PER SHARE shall be paid on and after February 1st, 1866, and that the remainder of said earnings, Two Dollars per share, shall be reserved in the Treasury as a sinking fund.

ja15:3tdaw JOHN J. YOUNG, Secretary.

PROFESSIONAL.

DR. THOMAS H. ELLIOTT having returned to Allegheny City to resume the practice of Medicine, offers his professional services to his friends and the community generally. Office, THE FIRST OF APRIL, at the Drug store of GEO. A. KELLY, corner of Robinson and Federal streets. ja15:1wd

SPOOL COTTON.

WE HAVE CONSTANTLY ON hand the largest and best assortment in the city of

CLARK'S
"OUR NEW THREAD"
SIX CORD SOFT FINISH
SPOOL COTTON.

All Nos. being six cord to No. 60 gives this Thread great superiority over all others, for both hand or machine sewing.

Persons using Sewing Machines of any kind will find it greatly to their advantage to purchase Silks, Threads, &c., from us, as we keep constantly a full assortment of the strongest and best manufacture expressly adapted for machine use, and sell it at Eastern prices.

WM. SUMNER & CO.,
Agents for
WHEELER & WILSON'S
SEWING MACHINES,
No. 27 Fifth Street.
ja15:1wd

MEDICAL.

MAGNETIC OIL,
FOR THE RELIEF OF PAIN.

Reed's Magnetic Oil cures Rheumatism.
Reed's Magnetic Oil cures Neuralgia.
Reed's Magnetic Oil cures Sore Throat.
Reed's Magnetic Oil cures Swellings.
Reed's Magnetic Oil cures Old Sores.
Reed's Magnetic Oil cures Frosted Limbs.
Reed's Magnetic Oil cures Weak Joints.
Reed's Magnetic Oil cures Nervous Affections.
Reed's Magnetic Oil cures Stiff Joints.
Reed's Magnetic Oil cures Ear-ache.
Reed's Magnetic Oil cures Spinal Diseases.
Reed's Magnetic Oil

Is now the best and cheapest Pain-Killer and Liniment in the country. Price 25 cents. For sale by all respectable dealers in medicines.

SIMON JOHNSTON, Sole Agent,
ja10 Corner Smithfield and Fourth Streets.

LEGAL NOTICES.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Allegheny County, made in No. 1 of October Term, A. D., 1865, I, JAMES M. CHRISTY, having been appointed Trustee for the purpose of selling the Real Estate of Robert Beatty, deceased, will expose to Public Sale, at the Court House, in the City of Pittsburgh, on MONDAY, the twelfth day of February, 1866, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following described lot or Piece of Ground, with the appurtenances, situated in the Fourth Ward of the City of Allegheny, Allegheny county, Pa., beginning on Rush Run, at the corner of lot of Calvin Hagan, and running thence along said Rush Run 54 feet, a distance of twenty-seven feet to the line of lot of Samuel Smith; thence by the line of said Smith's lot a distance of sixty feet, and thence by line of lot of William and John Hazlett a distance of sixty feet, preserving the same width, to Perry alley; thence along Perry alley, aforesaid, a distance of twenty-one feet to the line of lot of Mrs. Ann Huston, and thence by the line of Mrs. Ann Huston's lot sixty feet, and by line of lot of Calvin Hagan sixty feet to Rush Run, the place of beginning, on which is erected a two story Brick Dwelling House and out buildings. There being a strip of said lot being in front on Perry alley one foot six inches, and extending back in depth along the line of lot of said Wm. and John Hazlett sixty feet southwardly, preserving the same width, with a like strip of one foot and six inches of said Wm. and John Hazlett's lot, to be used in common as an alley where with to pass with horses, wagons, &c., to said lots, and there is also a strip of said lot on the side adjoining lots of Calvin Hagan and Mrs. Ann Huston of one foot six inches wide, on Rush Run and extending back, preserving the same width, one hundred and twenty feet to Perry alley, with a like strip of the adjoining lots of Calvin Hagan and Mrs. Ann Huston, to be used in common by the respective owners as an alley, three feet wide.

Terms of sale—Cash. Deed at sale; balance on confirmation of sale.

JAMES M. CHRISTY, Trustee.
Pittsburgh, January 15, 1866—ja16:2w

ALLEGHENY COUNTY, ss.—In an Orphans' Court in and for said county, held at Pittsburgh, January 6th, A. D., 1866. In the matter of the account of Joseph A. Butler, administrator of Margaret Barr, deceased. And December 4th, 1865. And now, January 6th, 1866, on motion of A. M. Brown, attorney for heirs of decedent, the Court appoint W. S. PURVIANCE, Auditor to make distribution of the balance in the hands of said accomplant, to and among those legally entitled to the same.

From the Record,
W. A. HERRON, Clerk.

I will attend to the duties of above appointment, at the office of S. & W. S. Purviance, No. 98 Fifth street, on SATURDAY, the 10th day of February, A. D., 1866, at 2 o'clock, P. M., when and where all parties interested may attend.
ja11:12:10:20w W. S. PURVIANCE, Auditor.

LINEN GOODS.

IRISH LINENS.
WHITE, ORR & CO.,
No. 25 Fifth Street.
Offer for sale their large stock of
Linen Goods,
of their own importation, such as
Shirting Linen, Pillow Linen, Cambric Hdkfs., &c.
ja10

FURNISHING GOODS.

PRICES REDUCED.
$1.00. $1.00. $1.00,
WILL BUY A GOOD
Undershirt or a Pair of Drawers,
Worth $1.25.
MACRUM & CARLISLE.
ja10 NO. 19 FIFTH STREET.

NEW MAKE KID GLOVES.
$1.25. $1.25. $1.25.
CENUINE KID CLOVE.
This is a new make just introduced. Sold at same sales as retail by
MACRUM & CARLISLE.
ja10 19 Fifth street

NEW HAIR NETS.
NEW STYLE MOHAIR NETS.
SOMETHING NEW FOR THE HEAD.
Have now styles just received at
MACRUM & CARLISLE'S,
ja10 19 Fifth Street.

MISCELLANEOUS.

KNABE'S GREAT UNRIVALLED PIANO-FORTES.—These instruments are superior to all others in the following essentials, which are indispensable to perfect tone, touch, workmanship and durability, viz:

KNABE'S SQUARE PIANO is the same in compass, form and size as the new Improved Patent Action Grand, and is the favorite Piano of CHARLOTTE PELOUBET, of Pittsburgh. Sole Agent for the above, and also for Haines Bros.' Celebrated Pianos, and Mason & Hamlin's Cabinet Melodeons. ja10

TO BILLERS.—The Advertiser (a young man) who has just returned from a trip to America the last week in February. He is a young man, in his 19th year, fully competent to undertake the position of Biller. Please address R. B., Steubenville P. O., Allegheny county, Pa. ja10

$3,000 WILL PURCHASE a good Business Property on Main street, Lawrenceville. For terms, apply at Real Estate and Insurance Office of G. S. BATES,
ja10 Butler street, Lawrenceville.

$4,500 WILL PURCHASE a fine Property on Penn street, Lawrenceville. Apply at Bank and Allen streets. For terms, apply at the Real Estate and Insurance Office of G. S. BATES,
ja10 Butler street, Lawrenceville.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. BONDS.—Holders of the above Bonds are hereby notified that

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 19, 866.

RESOURCES OF OUR NORTHWESTERN COUNTIES.

That portion of Western Pennsylvania lying between Lake Erie on the north and the Ohio river on the South, and between the Allegheny river and the Ohio State line, is a district of the beauties and resources of which few people, who have not carefully examined it, have any proper conception. We propose to give, in a summary way, the result of our own observations made a few days ago in an excursion through the valley of the Shenango to Meadville, and of facts gathered from the statements of a number of very intelligent gentlemen who reside in various localities in that region. It is of the broad and beautiful valley of the Shenango that we shall more particularly speak.

The Beaver river, which enters the Ohio at Rochester, some twenty-five miles below this city, drains nearly all of this section of country, embraced in the counties of Beaver, Lawrence, Mercer, Butler and the southwest portion of Crawford. Its principal confluents are the Connoquenessing, which flows mainly southward past the town of Butler, the Neshannock, which, drains the central portion of Mercer county, and unites with the Shenango at New Castle; the Shenango, which drains the western parts of Crawford, Mercer and Lawrence counties; and the Mahoning, which comes in from Ohio and unites with the Shenango a short distance below New Castle. The country drained by all these streams is gently undulating, fertile in soil, and exceedingly rich in coal, iron and limestone.

COAL FIELDS.

From near the southern borders of Crawford and Venango counties to the Ohio and Allegheny rivers coal is found in greater or less abundance in almost every township; yet there are two, or perhaps three, distinct coal fields. The first of these is the great semi-bituminous deposit, which extends from the valley of the Shenango south and east of Newcastle, up that valley for more than twenty miles, and up the valley of the Mahoning for an equal or greater distance, embracing the celebrated Briar-Hill mines of Ohio. Newcastle, in Lawrence county, Sharon, in Mercer county, and Youngstown, in Mahoning county, Ohio, are all in this field. In each of these places there are extensive iron works, including smelting furnaces, besides numerous smelting furnaces in other localities. In addition to the coal used by these works, hundreds of thousands of tons are shipped annually by rail and canal to Cleveland, Erie and other lake ports.

This coal is for the most part between four and five feet thick in the vein, and is somewhat harder and less *cubical* in its fracture than the Pittsburgh coal. It contains more carbon and less bitumen than the latter, and burns with less flame and less smoke, leaving whiter and finer ashes. It is not used for the manufacture of gas; but its adaptation to the smelting of iron ores in a raw state, and its freedom from sulphur, render it peculiarly valuable.

Every part of Butler county is well supplied with coal; but it is across the northern end of that county, together with the eastern and central parts of Mercer county, that perhaps the heaviest coal formation in Western Pennsylvania is found. It appears to extend from about the middle of Mercer county entirely through Butler county, to the Allegheny river, at, above and below Brady's Bend. Of its width in a north and south direction we are unable to speak but it is very considerable. This vast and inexhaustible deposit has as yet been hardly developed at all, simply because there was no way by which it could be carried to market. This, want, however, will shortly be supplied by the Bear-creek railroad, which is made for the sole purpose of opening it up. On the line of that road, in Butler county, there are several veins of coal of excellent quality, not unlike the Pittsburgh coal, one above another, of four, six and nine feet in thickness, and above the level of the road, making together nineteen feet of coal. Inexhaustible mines of hematite ore are found in the same section.

RAILROADS.

No part of our State is better supplied with these great agents of prosperity than the section of which we are speaking. The Pittsburgh and Erie road, which is a good one and well managed, runs through the entire length of the valley of the Shenango, and near to that river for a greater part of the way, affording a direct access both to this city and to Erie. In addition to that, the Pittsburgh and Erie Canal, which still does a large business in heavy freights, principally coal and Lake Superior ore, follows the Shenango throughout its entire length. The Cleveland and Mahoning road will soon be extended to the Pittsburgh and Erie, at, we believe, two points, Newcastle and Sharon. Indeed it is already practically united with it at the latter place. The part lying in Pennsylvania was constructed as a coal road, by the Westerman Iron Company; but for want of the proper legislation, no freight for other parties can yet be carried over it on our side of the State line. This, however, will be remedied as soon as Senator BIGHAM'S general railroad bill becomes a law.

The Atlantic & Great Western Railroad, (six feet gauge,) which, in connection with the New York & Erie road, and other roads west of Dayton, Ohio, forms an unbroken line of that gauge, from New York to St. Louis, runs diagonally through the section of country of which we are speaking. The A. & G. W. road proper, leaves the New York & Erie road at a place called Salamanca, on the Allegheny river, a few miles from Olean, whence it runs in a south-west direction through Erie, Crawford and Mercer counties, passing through Meadville, (which is at present the headquarters of the company) and reaches the Shenango at the town of Greenville, in Mercer county. Just below Greenville it reaches the Pittsburgh & Erie Railroad, and thence runs side by side with it, and also with the canal and river, for several miles, when it turns west into the State of Ohio, past the old thriving town of Warren, from which place there is a branch to Cleveland. The main road goes on to Dayton, where it unites with another road of the same gauge, and so it goes on, through Cincinnati to St. Louis.

Less than a mile north of Greenville, the Jamestown and Franklin Railroad crosses the Atlantic and Great Western road. Jamestown is a village directly on the northern line of Mercer county, near its northwestern corner, and on the Pittsburgh and Erie Railroad. This road, after running nearly across the northern part of Mercer county, through an extensive coal field, and by way of a very pretty and romantic body of water, some two miles long, three-quarters of a mile wide and seventy feet deep, called Sandy Lake, enters Venango county, and unites with the French Creek branch of the Atlantic and Great Western road about five miles above Franklin.

About two miles below Greenville, where the Atlantic and Great Western and the Pittsburgh and Erie Railroads are running side by side with the river and canal, in the midst of a broad and beautiful valley, the Bear Creek Railroad has its terminus. Here the machine shops and offices of that important coal road will be located, and the enterprising men who are building it, and who have secured by purchase and lease some forty-six thousand acrees of coal lands—acres which have been rendered valuable by their enterprise—have laid out a *city* on a bold and liberal scale. They have named it Atlantic City. The name is objectionable, as there is already an "Atlantic City" on the coast of New Jersey; but the object is to identify it by name with the "Atlantic" road, on which it is likely to be ere long one of the most important points; for when that great road shall be released from its dependence on the New York and Erie road by the construction of a main line eastward through Pennsylvania and New Jersey, Atlantic City will probably be the place where that new line will strike the present line, which comes down through Meadville, leaving the latter only an important branch to Western New York and Buffalo.

Atlantic City, even now, is a locality possessing singularly favorable commercial advantages. It has direct railroad communication with Pittsburgh, and Cincinnati, and Cleveland, and Erie, and Meadville, and through that with the New York and Erie road, and with Franklin, and in August next the Bear Creek road will be completed to a part of the great coal field before spoken of. In addition to these it has canal navigation both to Pittsburgh and Erie, and to the rich coal mines down the Shenango. There is not another such unoccupied locality in the State; and nothing can prevent it from being a great manufacturing and ultimately a commercial centre. No place we have seen appears to be more admirably adapted to the manufacture of iron. Cars from the Bearcreek road will carry coal to Erie and Cleveland and bring back Lake Superior ore, which, combined with the rich ores of the adjacent region, makes the best of iron. Coal in exhaustless abundance lies on every side. In short there is nothing at all needful but capital and labor to turn these marvellous natural resources and commercial facilities to the most profitable account.

By the way, we may as well state that the people of the pretty and thriving town of Greenville are making a vigorous effort to have the county seat of Mercer county removed to their borough. As this is a local question it is not for us to express any opinion upon the subject.

GENERAL NEWS.

THE correspondent of the London *Times* thus testifies concerning the reconstructed loyalty of our amiable wayward sister, South Carolina:

"As to the hatred of the North, beyond doubt it is intense. In not a single town that I have visited are Federal officers admitted to private society. 'Not a Yankee has ever crossed this threshold,' boasted one lady proudly, 'and none ever shall.' The men are probably be less hostile to them, but the women are inexorable. They lower their veils when they meet them in the street, leave shops when the hated Yankee enters, and talk bitter things when they are traveling in cars and stages Yankees near them. An American might travel all through the South without hearing a word of this hatred relinquished to the sole object respecting its existence, unless when he found himself in railway cars or stages with southern women, on which occasions its ears are audible enough. But any one who has opportunities of probing the true feeling of the people will not doubt that the chasm between the North and South is wider than ever it was before the war, and that the South nurses the recollection of the injuries with all the greater tenacity, because it dares not speak of them outside of its own houses."

THE Richmond *Examiner*, of Monday morning has this paragraph, which contains news that has reached us from no other source; "We learn that Col. John S. Mosby was arrested, at his home in Fauquier, a few days since, by military authority, and taken to Washington and imprisoned. He is charged, we understand, with having procured two Federal soldiers in the Valley during the war, in retaliation for the murder of some of his men. For some months Col. Mosby has been quietly practicing law in Warrenton, the meanwhile himself as a good and loyal citizen of his section."

A REBEL BISHOP SNUBBED.—On Sunday week the contumacious Bishop Wilmer, of Alabama, was expected to preach and confirm in Trinity Church, New Orleans, in the morning, and officiate also in Christ Church in that city in the evening. The first part of the programme was gone through with. In the evening, however, he was absent, the reason being that the military authorities objected to his officiating on the ground that as he was under military suspension in Alabama, the like prohibition extended to his labors in Louisiana.

THE Railroad Bill, which passed the House early in the session, and which was recalled last week, or rather the duplicate of which was introduced into the Senate by Mr. Sumner, has been reported from the Senate Committee on Commerce with an amendment, which excepts any road, now prohibited by law, from the benefits of the bill. This will cut off the Illinois Central from its claim for compensation for carrying government mails, troops and freight.

ON Thursday last Gen. Stone, of Iowa, was inaugurated. He applauds President Johnson's course, although he could wish that he had gone further. He declares for universal suffrage, and opposes the re-admission yet of the lately insurgent States into the Union. He also proposes to submit the question of colored suffrage in the State to the people.

THE Quartersmast General's Department is daily discharging civilians employed as messengers in that department, who have not been soldiers. The vacancies thus created will be filled by "honorably discharged soldiers."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

RETROUVEY'S TURKISH
ANDROLENIAN HAIR TONIC,
THE DRESSING AND RESTORER OF THE AGE!
TURKISH BANDOLENIAN.

RETROUVEY'S TURKISH BANDOLENIAN. What can be more acceptable than anything that will beautify? that will restore nature's decay by stopping the hair from falling out, restoring its natural color, causing it to grow in luxuriance and beauty, assist in putting it up according to the present style and fashion and keep it in place? This *Retrouvey's Turkish Bandolenian Hair Tonic* will do, and for proof we refer you to any person who has used it. It is acknowledged to be the beautifier of the age, the only Hair Tonic and Restorer worthy of the name. In Turkey, in France, in England, in America—everywhere where the "Bandolenian" is known—it is pronounced the *ne plus ultra* of Hair Preparations. Remember, it is free from all metallic poisons that are contained in most Hair Colors and dressings. It is the extract of many flowers and herbs, beautifully put up, an ornament to the toilet.

For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers, wholesale.
E. SELLERS & CO.
Principal Depot for United States and Canadas,
JAMES PALMER & CO.,
No. 129 Market street,
de16:3mcod&wT Philadelphia.

AYER'S AGUE CURE, for the speedy cure of *Intermittent Fever, or Fever and Ague, Chill Fever, Bilious Fever, Remittent, Periodical Headache or Bilious Headache, and Bilious Fevers, indeed for the whole class of diseases originating in bilious derangement, or in the Malaria of miasmatic countries.*

Fever and Ague is not the only consequence of the Malarious poison. A great variety of disorders arises from its irritation, in malarious districts, among which are Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Headache, Blindness, Toothache, Earache, Catarrh, Asthma, Palpitation, Painful Affection of the Spleen, Hysterics, Pain in the Bowels, Paralysis, and Derangement of the Stomach, all of which, when originating in this cause put on the intermittent type, become periodical. They also communicate the poison from the blood, and thus cures them all alike. It is not only the most effectual remedy ever discovered for this class of complaints, but is the cheapest and moreover is perfectly safe. No harm can arise from its use, and the patient when cured is left as healthy as if he had never had the disease. Can this be said of any other cure for Chills and Fever. It is true of no other. Imposition on those afflicted with the complaint cannot be over estimated. So sure is it to cure the Fever and Ague, that it may be truthfully said, it never has failed. Our Dealer complains that it is not a good medicine to sell because one bottle cures a whole neighborhood.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass., and sold by E. A. FAHNESTOCK'S SON & CO., and by all Druggists. Jan2:2mcd&w F

PITTSBURGH SAW WORKS
HUBBARD, BRO. & CO.
MANUFACTURERS OF
PATENT GROUND CIRCULARS,

Warranted CAST STEEL SAWS, of every description. Mill, Mulay, Cross-Cut, Gang, and all other varieties.

All kinds of KNIVES and SPRINGS, made from Sheet Cast-Steel; Extra Refined REAPER AND MOWING KNIVES, &c.

☞ Warehouse and Works, corner WATER and SHORT STREETS, Pittsburgh.

Particular attention paid to re-toothing, gumming and straightening Circular Saws; also, repairing of all kinds. Punching and Drilling done at reasonable rates. ap25:1y

WM. BARNHILL & CO.

Boiler Makers & Sheet Iron Workers.
Nos. 20, 22, 24 and 26 Penn street.

Having secured a large yard, and furnished it with the most approved machinery, we are prepared to manufacture every description of BOILERS, in the best manner, and on terms equal to any made in the country. CHIMNEYS, BREECHING, FIRE BEDS, STEAM PIPES, LOCOMOTIVE, BOILERS, CONDENSERS, SALT PANS, TANKS, OIL STILLS, AGITATORS, SETTLING PANS, BOILER IRON, RIVETS, &c., &c. Repairing and sole manufacturers of BARNHILL'S PATENT BOILERS. Repairing done on the shortest notice. de8:1y

GREENBACKS
'ARE GOOD.
LAKE SUPERIOR
COPPER MILL AND SMELTING WORKS,
PITTSBURGH.
PARK, McCURDY & CO.

Manufacturers of SHEATHING, BRAZIERS' AND BOILT COPPER, BOLT, SPIKES, COPPER BOTTOMS, RAISED STILL BOTTOMS, SPELTER SOLDER. Also, importers and dealers in METALS, TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON, WIRE, &c., constantly on hand, TINNERS' MACHINES and TOOLS. Warehouse, No. 146 FIRST and 129 SECOND STREETS, Pittsburgh. Special orders of Copper coil to any desired pattern. my28:1y&wF

MANHOOD! HOW LOST--
HOW RESTORED!—Just Published, in a sealed envelope, price 6 cents, A LECTURE ON THE NATURE, TREATMENT and Radical Cure of Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Emissions, Sexual Debility and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from Self-Abuse, &c.—By ROBERT J. CURTEMAN, M. D., author of the "Green Book," &c. "A BOON TO THOUSANDS." Sent by mail, under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, post paid, on receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps, by Dr. J. C. KLINE, 127 Bowery, New York Post Office Box, 4,586. no7:1mcd&wT

GEO. REITER. W. D. KELLER. J. F. HOLLMAN.
LA BELLE STEEL WORKS,
REITER & CO.

Manufacturers of CAST STEEL; SPRING, PLOW and BLISTER STEEL; SPRINGS, AXLES, CROWBARS, &c.

☞ Office, No. 96 WATER STREET (up stairs), Pittsburgh, Pa.

ROBINSON, REA & CO., (Successors to ROBINSON, MINIS & MILLER,)
WASHINGTON WORKS,
Founders & Machinists, Pittsburgh.

Manufacturers of BOAT AND STATIONERY STEAM ENGINES, BLAST FURNACE, Gearing, Shafting, Castings of all descriptions, SUGAR MILLS and STILLS, BOILER AND SHEET IRON WORK.

☞ Agents for GIFFARD'S PATENT INJECTOR, for feeding boilers.

TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS,
OF BOTH SEXES.—A reverend gentleman having been restored to health in a few days, after undergoing the usual routine and irregular expensive mode of treatment without success, considers it his sacred duty to communicate to his afflicted fellow-sufferers the means employed. Those who remit him, by post paid, of an addressed envelope, he will send, *free*, a copy of the prescription used.

Direct to Dr. JOHN M. DAGNALL, 186 Fulton street, N. Y. mhillily&wT

JOHN COCHRAN & BRO.,
Manufacturers of IRON VAULTS AND VAULT DOORS, RAILING, WINDOW SHUTTERS, WINDOW GUARDS, &c., Nos. 34 SECOND and 36 THIRD STREET, between Wood and Market. Have on hand a variety of new patterns, fancy and plain, suitable for all purposes.

☞ Particular attention paid to enclosing Grave Lots. Jobbing done on short notice. ap19

THE BRIDAL CHAMBER;
OR, AN ESSAY OF WARNING AND INSTRUCTION FOR YOUNG MEN. Also, new and reliable treatment of the Urinary and Sexual System. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Philadelphia Association, Philadelphia, Pa. ap21:1y

SENT FREE.—A Pamphlet of immense importance to the old and young, married and single, of both sexes, will be sent free by addressing, with stamp enclosed, the Agents, A. KENDRICK & CO., Box 72, Boston Post office. my26:1y&w

STEEL WORKS.
PITTSBURGH STEEL WORKS
ANDERSON, COOK & CO.,
(SUCCESSORS TO JONES, BOYD & CO.,)

Manufacturers of the best refined Cast Steel, Square, Flat and Octagon, of all sizes, Saw Plates, Hoe, Fork and Sheet Cast Steel, Cast Steel for

REAPING AND MOWING MACHINES,
STEET PLOW WINGS, SPRINGS, AXLES CIRCULARS, &c.
Cast and Common Plough and Spring Steel,

Office—Corner of First and Ross streets, two blocks above the Monongahela House. se27:dly

BLACK DIAMOND
STEEL WORKS,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
PARK, BROTHER & Co.,
Manufacturers of
BEST QUALITY REFINED CAST STEEL.

Square, Flat and Octagon, of all sizes. Warranted equal to any imported or manufactured in this country.

☞ Office and warehouse, No. 149 and 151 First, and 120 and 122 Second streets, Pittsburgh. fe11:yd

ATTORNEYS.
H. C. MACKRELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
AND
U. S. Licensed Soldiers' Claim Agent.

Bounties for Wounded Soldiers collected in from ten to twenty days.

☞ Office, No. 89 Grant street, Pittsburgh. Call with discharge and two witnesses. au21:1y

THOS. M. BAYNE. NOAH W. SHAFER.
BAYNE & SHAFER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
No. 81 Diamond Street, Pittsburgh, Pa

Court Business, Examining Titles, Conveyancing, Collections, and all kinds of Legal Business, promptly attended to. se1

MILITARY CLAIMS, PENSIONS, BOUNTIES, BACK PAY, and Military Claims of every description, collected by the subscriber, at the following rates, viz.: Pensions, $10; all other claims, $2.50.

C. C. TAYLOR,
Attorney at Law,
Diamond street, opposite the Court House.
N. B.—No charges are made if the claim does not succeed, and all information given gratis. se5:1y

WM. M. MOFFETT. GEO. R. COCHRAN.
MOFFETT & COCHRAN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
OFFICE, NO. 60 GRANT STREET,
c29:3m PITTSBURGH, PA.

WATCHES, JEWELRY &c.
$1.00 BUYS EVERYTHING,-- Gold Watches and Diamond Rings selling for ONE DOLLAR EACH! Something entirely new!

J. R. KENNEDY & CO.,

49 FIFTH STREET, (opposite Masonic Hall,) will sell a Gold Hunting Case Watch, Silver Hunting Case Watch, Sets of Ladies' Jewelry, Oil Paintings, Albums, Silver Extension Case,

And ONE HUNDRED OTHER NEW AND USEFUL ARTICLES, all at the average price of ONE DOLLAR EACH.

Come and see the plan of sale.

J. R. KENNEDY & CO.,
49 Fifth Street, (two doors below Express Office.)
Ja10:1d

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c,
McCALLUM'S CARPET STORE
[*No. 87 Fourth Street.*
Mosaic and Aixminster Rugs
VELVET RUGS,
Embroidered Piano Covers,
SHEEPSKIN MATS,
VELVET HASOCKS
Ja9 And every description of Carpets.

REDUCTION IN PRICE OF CARPETS,

Preparatory to taking our Annual Inventory, and making our purchases for Spring, we shall offer for TWENTY DAYS, liberal concessions in prices on our choice and extensive stock of

Carpets, Floor Oil Cloths, Window Shades Damask, Rep and Lace Curtains, Cornices, Tassels, Loops and Bands.

Enabling our customers to make HOLIDAY PRESENTS of permanent value at very moderate expense. McFARLAND & COLLINS,
de21 71 and 73 Fifth street, Next House to the Post Office.

VALENTINES.
VALENTINES.
1866.
J. P. Hunt & Co.
Have now ready their usual large supply of new and beautiful
SENTIMENTAL VALENTINES
AND
Valentine Covers,
AND COMIC VALENTINES,
PUT UP IN
$5, $10, $15, and $20 lots for the trade.
ja13

FURS.
FURS! FURS! FURS!
LADIES, MISSES AND CHILDREES
FURS,
The Largest and Most Complete Assortment
Ever Offered in this Market
AT
McCORD & CO'S,
No 77 STREET, Pittsburgh.

HORTICULTURAL.
PITTSBURGH NURSERY
AND OAKLAND GREENHOUSES.
JOHN R. & A. MURDOCH,
Successors to Jno. Murdoch, Jr.,
NURSERYMEN AND FLORISTS, Pittsburgh, Pa., Solicit attention to their extensive stock of fruit and ornamental trees, evergreens, grape vines and greenhouse plants.

Pittsburgh and Oakland Passenger Cars run to the Greenhouses every fifteen minutes.

FURNITURE.
JOSEPH MEYER.....ANTHONY MEYER.
JOSEPH MEYER & SON, Manufacturers and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in FURNITURE AND CHAIRS, No. 104 PENN ST., above 9th, Pittsburgh, have on hands a large assortment of FANCY AND PLAIN FURNITURE, in Walnut and Mahogany, of their own manufacture, and warranted equal in quality and style to any manufactured in the city, and will sell at reasonable prices.

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE,
LESSEE AND MANAGER.....WM. HENDERSON.
Farewell Benefit and positively last appearance of the Eminent Tragedienne,
MATILDA HERON,
On which occasion she will appear in a powerful Tragedy, and in which part she has performed over 1,000 nights of AMILIE.

THIS (Friday) EVENING, will be presented Alex. Dumas' great five act play, entitled
CAMILLE; OR, THE FATE OF A COQUETTE.
Camille.....Matilda Heron
Act I—The Supper. Act II—The Pledge of Love. Act III—The Sacrifice. Act IV—The Fete. Act V—Winter. The Eleventh Hour.

Monday, the great Tragedienne, Mrs. GENERAL LANDER, formerly Miss JEAN DAVENPORT, will appear.

GREENBACKS ARE GOOD.
OPERA HOUSE.
LESSEE AND MANAGERESS.....ANNIE EBERLE.
Farewell Benefit of
MR. FRANK DREW,
Who will appear in three characters.
FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 19th, the performance will commence with the new Burletta, entitled
MR. FRANK DREW AND MISS ANNIE EBERLE IN A PECULIAR PERPLEXING PREDICAMENT.
Song.....Fannie Pierson.
After which the new version of
EAST LYNNE; OR, THE GREAT WESTERN.
Dance.....Little Lizzie.
Favorite Dance.....Louisa Sylvester.
To conclude with the new 2 act Irish Drama of
MURDOCK, THE COUNTERFEITER.

GREENBACKS ARE GOOD.
CENTRAL SKATING PARK,
NINTH WARD.
The management would respectfully announce that they have secured, for one week, commencing FEBRUARY FIRST,
MISS CARRIE A. MOORE,
THE CONCORD SKATING QUEEN,
Miss MOORE has taken every Prize contended for, for graceful and stylish Skating, and is at present skating before thousands, on the Central Park, Chicago, where she is creating quite a furore among amateurs, old and young.
A GRAND MATINEE,
Will be given EVERY AFTERNOON, at which time Miss Moore will execute a Waltz and Polka Mazurka on Skates, and various other figures and unique posturings.
The price of admission will be, as usual, 25 cents. Season tickets good.
Ample room for 10,000 spectators.
See papers of the day for notice of her arrival, &c.
ja17:2td

LECTURES.
TENNYSON CLUB LECTURES.
"RECREATIONS OF OUR SPECIAL GOODS-PONDENT."
GEORGE ALFRED TOWNSEND,
The youngest and most brilliant war correspondent, will delight his acclaiming hearers with the above title, under the auspices of the TENNYSON CLUB, at
MASONIC HALL,
On MONDAY EVENING, January 22d, 1866.
Seats may be secured at Mellor's Music Store, No. 81 Wood street, commencing on Saturday, 20th inst. Tickets 50 cents. No extra charge for reserved seats. Holders of season tickets can also secure seats with the Club Card.

COMMITTEE:
J. R. BUTTERFIELD, W. D. WRIGHT. BELL,
THOS. M. BAYNE, STEPHEN WOODS,
FRANK W. KENNEDY, G. T. WHITLEY,
H. RICHARD DAVIS,
JOS. M. GAZZAM, Sec'y.
ja16

SELECT READINGS
AND
RECITATIONS,
In Lafayette Hall,
ON MONDAY EVENING, 22D INSTANT, BY
MR. J. R. NEWELL,
Tickets, 50 cents. To be had at the Book and Music Stores, and at the door. ja18:3d

SEWING MACHINES.
GREENBACKS ARE GOOD.
GROVER & BAKER'S
SEWING MACHINES
Have been awarded the FIRST PREMIUMS at the following Fairs for the year 1865:

First Premium for best Machine work at Penna State Fair.
First Premium for best Machine work at New York State Fair.
First Premium for best Family Machine at Ohio State Fair.
First premium for best manufacturing Machine at Michigan State Fair.
First premium for best Manufacturing Machine at Wisconsin State Fair.
First Premium for best Manufacturing Machine at Lawrence County Fair, Pa.
First Premium for best Machine for general purposes, at Lawrence County Fair, Pa.
First Premium for best Family Machine at Bucks County Fair, Pa.
First Premium for best Manufacturing Machine at Bucks County Fair, Pa.
First Premium for best Manufacturing and Family Machine at Springfield Fair, Ohio.
First Premium for best Manufacturing and Family Machine at Palmyra Fair, N. Y.
First Premium for best Manufacturing and Family Machine at Suffolk County Fair, N. Y.
First Premium for best Manufacturing and Family Machine at Schuyler County Fair, N. Y.
First Premium for best Machine for all purposes at Allegheny County Fair, Pa.
First premium for best Manufacturing Machine at Allegheny County Fair, Pa.
First Premium for best Machine work at Allegheny County Fair, Pa.
And wherever exhibited.

A. F. CHATONEY,
GENERAL AGENT.
oct27:eod&AE No. 18 Fifth St., Pittsburgh.

GREENBACKS
ARE GOOD.
SEWING & CLARK'S
$26 and $33 Sewing Machines,
WITH TABLES COMPLETE.
They Hem, Fell, Stitch, Bind, Embroider and Quilt. They do Vest, Pantaloon and Coat Making, and all kinds of Family Sewing on the same Machine, and the sewing will last longer than good cloth. Every Machine is Warranted for FIVE YEARS. All kinds of Family Sewing promptly done.

E. H. LONG,
112 Grant street, near Fifth
no16:2mcod PITTSBURGH, PA.

$25 BARTLETT SEWING MACHINES WANTED TO INTRODUCE THE BARTLETT SEWING MACHINE. PRICE ONLY $25. THE ONLY CHEAP MACHINE IN THE UNITED STATES licensed to use the Wheeler & Wilson, or under feed. Agents are clearing from $50 to $200 PER MONTH. County rights given. Agents, Excitos stamp and address

PAGE BROTHERS,
ja13:eod&tf&wP Gen. Agents, Toledo, Ohio.

GREENBACKS
ARE GOOD.
FARM IMPLEMENTS.
DRUM & SLACK,
Have on hand a Large Assortment of
MOWING MACHINES,
HORSE RAKES,
STRAW CUTTERS,
SCYTHES AND
HAY RAKES,
At No. 28 and 30 Ohio St., Allegheny
c18

UNDERTAKING.
RICHARD HOWARD.....ROLAND WHITE.
HOWARD & WHITE,
Undertakers,
Coffin Roomsat Mancester Livery Stable, corner of Sheffield and Chartiers streets.
☞ Orders from Allegheny City and vicinity promptly attended to. dec20:1yd

GREENBACKS ARE GOOD.
COFFINS! COFFINS!
METALLIC! METALLIC!
MAHOGANY! MAHOGANY!
UNDERTAKING! UNDERTAKING!
ROBERT WILLIAMS, Undertaker,
Office, No. 138 FOURTH STREET.

Undertaking in all its branches. Disinterring, laying out and furnishing everything necessary for the proper Interment, promptly attended to.

☞ A splendid Hearse and Carriages always on hand at reasonable terms. de13

GREENBACKS
ARE GOOD.
INSURANCE AGENTS.
J. GARDINER COFFIN, Agent of the Franklin, Philadelphia and Baltimore Insurance Companies, North-east corner WOOD and Third streets.

W. P. JONES, Agent for the North America, State of Pennsylvania, and Hartford Insurance Companies, 87 WATER STREET.

SAMUEL REA, Secretary of the Citizens' Insurance Company, corner MARKET & WATER STREETS.

FOR SALE--FOR RENT.

FOR SALE.---A Farm of 41 acres and thirty-six perches, situate in Elizabeth township, Allegheny county, Penna. The improvements are a two-story frame dwelling and frame kitchen, stable, corn-crib, &c. There are a few choice apple and peach trees, of the best variety. The apple and peach crops of the past season, and the best crops of apples in the Monongahela river at large, were very large.

Also, A No. 1 stock and grain farm, containing 500 acres, situate in Brush Creek township, Indiana county, Pa., near the village of Greenville. The improvements are a two-story frame house; the largest and best barn in the county; fencing generally good; 250 acres cleared; the remainder well timbered. The land is good, large meadows which produce fine crops of hay. It is very convenient to churches, schools, mills, stores, &c., &c. This property will be sold very cheap and on easy terms.

Also, a farm of about 200 acres, situated in West Wheatfield Township, Indiana county, Penna. The improvements are a good, comfortable, two-story Frame House, with 6 rooms, a large frame barn, carriage house, good corn crib, wash house, bake oven and a two-story stone-spring house; about 100 acres cleared and in timothy and clover; a good orchard of apple, peach, pear and quince trees. The fencing is generally good. The land is of a good quality, abundance of limestone, and but a short distance from coal. This property will be sold very cheap.

Also, a farm of about 200 acres adjoining the above. The improvements are a good, comfortable, two-story Log House and a large frame barn; 175 acres cleared and under a good state of cultivation; a choice young orchard; a large two-story milk-house. These two farms unified would make a first-rate Stock Farm, or will be sold separately.

Also, a Farm of 170 acres, situated in East Wheatfield township, Indiana county, Pa. The improvements are a large Frame House and log barn with a good shed all around; 80 acres cleared; two tenement log dwellings; apple orchard; very convenient to church, school, stores, &c. A portion of the purchase money will be taken in well located land in Iowa.

Also, a Farm of 183 acres in Elizabeth township, Allegheny county. The land is of the best quality; it is very level, and the boys are fond of fruit. This farm will be sold at a very reduced price. Possession given on the 1st day of April, 1866.

Also, a two-story frame dwelling, Store-room and Warehouse in Sutersville, Westmoreland county, Pa., containing 240 acres; about 6 miles south of Greensburg. The improvements are two large hewed log houses; one of the largest and best frame barns in the township; two apple orchards; 70 acres in good timber and under a high state of cultivation. The fencing is all No. 1. The land is of the very best limestone; about 200 acres clear of stone. Possession can be had before the 1st day of April, 1866. This property will be sold at a great bargain. The owner wishes to engage in other business.

Also, several other Farms ranging from $30 to $200 per acre.

Also, a Farm of 150 acres, situate in McCandless township, Allegheny county, Pa., about 8 miles from the city. The improvements are a new Log House, a good barn, a young orchard of apple, peach and pear. I will sell this valuable property very cheap and on easy terms.

For further particulars, inquire of
G. H. TOWER, Real Estate Agent,
ja6:22 No. 164 Fourth street.

GREENBACKS ARE GOOD.
FOR SALE.
A WELL FURNISHED TWO-STORY FRAME DWELLING,

Having SIX ROOMS, newly Papered and Painted, and PORTICO, HYDRANT inside and outside the House.

THE LOT is Forty-five feet front, by One Hundred feet deep, and has a large BROOK, FRUIT TREES, &c. Possession will be given on the first of April next. Also,

A CORNER, STORE-ROOM WITH ONE DWELLING HOUSE.

Possession will be given on the 1st of April next. The proprietor is willing to sell or exchange for country Property. Terms easy. Inquire of

G. H. TOWER,
No. 164 Fourth Street.
J. T. SAMPLE,
Real Estate Broker, and Conveyancer,
au30:3mdeod 85 Federal street. Allegheny.

FOR SALE--One Engine, 15 inch- es diameter, 4 feet 6 inch stroke, 8 feet heavy Fly Wheel, with hot and cold water force pumps, blow off safety valve, patent packing. This engine is nearly new and is of superior workmanship, the castings being heavy.

Also, FOUR ENGINES, 7½ inch cylinder, 24 inch stroke, suitable for oil wells. One is new and the others have been little used.

FOUR COMPLETE SETTS DERRICK RIGGING, including bull and band wheels, boring tools, castings, ropes, &c. Also, 1,200 feet of 2½ inch tubing, brass joints, pump barrels, rods, &c.

Thirty barrels Bone Charcoal.
About ten tons of Scrap Hoop Iron.
Eighteen Wooden Tanks 24 feet diameter. 15 feet staves, capacity, 1,300 barrels each.

STANDARD REFINERY,
24 Wood street,
or at Refinery, near Sharpsburg Bridge.
de18:

FOR SALE.
THOSE TWO HANDSOME
THREE STORY BRICK HOUSES,

Nos. 20 and 21, on the east side of WEST COMMON, near the corner of Ohio street, built and finished throughout in a superior manner—finished with every modern convenience and improvement, and at present is the residence of the former owner, and most desirable situations in Allegheny. Possession on the last of April, 1866. Enquire of

JAMES SEMPLE,
Real Estate Broker and Insurance Agent,
de23:tf No. 85 Federal St., Allegheny.

FOR SALE.
VALUABLE COAL LAND,

Will be sold TO-DAY at reduced prices. This tract is situate in Westmoreland county, Penna., on the North-Western Pennsylvania Railroad, about two miles east of Derry, Penna. Two coal veins, large veins of COAL, LIMESTONE and FIRE CLAY and very complete WATER POWER.

For further particulars inquire at the Law and Claim Office of
W. J. & HALL PATTERSON,
de22 No. 141 Fourth St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

GREENBACKS ARE GOOD.
RESIDENCE ON FORBES ST. FOR SALE.—A well finished two story Brick Dwelling House, with pressed brick front and side, with two rooms of good size on a lot 20 feet front by 120 deep to Linden street; hall, two parlors, large kitchen, three large closets, bake-oven, bath room and finished attic, warding closets, bake-oven, large cellar, cistern, hall and rooms well papered and painted; 10 English blue grass plots, 50 fine shade and ornamental trees, pleasantly located two squares from Penn'a. avenue, west of Chesnut street.

S. CUTHBERT & SONS,
ja13 51 Market street.

FOR SALE.---A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE, situated in Collins township, Allegheny county, Pa., about 9 miles from the city. The improvements are a large House, a good barn, a young orchard of apple, peach and pear. I will sell this valuable property very cheap and on easy terms.

For further particulars, inquire of
G. H. TOWER, Real Estate Agent,
de23 No. 164 Fourth street.

GREENBACKS ARE GOOD.
FOR SALE.
A WELL FURNISHED TWO-STORY FRAME DWELLING,

Having SIX ROOMS, newly Papered and Painted, and PORTICO, HYDRANT inside and outside the House.

THE LOT is Forty-five feet front, by One Hundred feet deep, and has a large BROOK, FRUIT TREES, &c. Possession will be given on the first of April next. Also,

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Also, FOUR ENGINES, 7½ inch cylinder, 24 inch stroke, suitable for oil wells. One is new and the others have been little used.

FOUR COMPLETE SETTS DERRICK

The Pittsburgh Gazette,

FRIDAY, JANUARY 19, 1866.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

Pennsylvania Central Railroad.

Departs.	Arrives.
Day Express..... 2:20 a m	Mail..... 1:50 p m
Altoona Accom'n 7:10 a m	Fast Line..... 2:00 a m
Cincinnati Exp's 8:30 a m	1st Wall Accom'n 6:20 a m
Mail..... 11:00 a m	1st Penn Accom.. 7:55 a m
Phil'a Express.. 3:50 p m	2d Wall Accom.... 8:50 a m
Johnstown Ac'm. 4:15 p m	Johnst'n Accom. 10:05 a m
Fast Line..... 10:00 p m	Pitt'g Erie Mail.. 12:35 p m
1st Wall Accom.. 6:30 a m	Baltimore Exp's 1:20 p m
2d " " 10:45 a m	3d Wall Accom.. 1:50 p m
3d " " 5:00 p m	Phil'a Express.. 2:05 p m
1st Penn Accom'n 10:30 p m	2d Penn Accom.. 6:25 p m
3d " " 5:00 p m	Altoona Accom.. 12:55 a m
	& Emi'gt Train.. 01:00 p m

The church train' eaves Wall's Station every Sunday at 9:05 a m.; returning, leaves Pittsburgh at 12:30 p. m.

Pittsburgh, Columbus and Cincinnati.

Departs.	Arrives.
Fast Line..... 2:05 a m	Fast Line..... 8:20 a m
Mail..... 8:00 a m	Mail..... 6:35 p m
Express..... 11:30 a m	Express..... 12:55 a m
Steubenville Ac- commodation.. 4:00 p m	Steubenville Ac- commodation.. 10:10 a m

Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago.

Departs.	Arrives.
Express..... 3:03 a m	Express..... 2:03 a m
Express..... 11:30 a m	Express..... 9:13 p m
Express..... 2:05 p m	Express..... 3:23 p m
Mail..... 7:15 a m	Mail..... 6:13 p m
Accommo'n.... 5:00 p m	

New Brighton Accommodation leaves Allegheny depot at 9 a. m., 11:30 a. m., 4:20 p. m., and 5:40 p. m.; Rochester, 7:15 a. m.; Beaver Falls, 12:15 p. m.; Economy, 10:20 p. m.; Wellsville, 3:30 p. m.

Pittsburgh, Cleveland and Wheeling

Departs.	Arrives.
Express..... 2:23 a m	Express..... 3:58 p m
Express..... 2:50 p m	Express..... 9:13 p m
Mail..... 3:30 p m	Express..... 12:55 a m
Steubenville Accommodation	leaves Allegheny at 3:40 p. m.

Pittsburgh and Connellsville.

Departs.	Arrives.
Mail..... 7:15 a m	Mail..... 6:05 p m
Express..... 3:00 p m	Express..... 10:30 a m
1st McKeesport.. 11:00 a m	1st McKeesport.. 6:50 a m
2d " .. 6:15 a m	2d " .. 1:05 p m

Allegheny Valley Railroad.

Departs.	Arrives.
Mail..... 6:45 a m	Express..... 11:05 a m
Express..... 5:00 p m	Mail..... 6:10 a m
Accommodation.. 3:10 p m	Accommodation 9:00 a m

Pittsburgh and Erie Railroad, to Oil City and Franklin.

Arrives.	Departs.
No. 40 Express.. 7:40 p m	No. 27 Express.. 8:35 a m

Via Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago, and Beaver Valley.

Brownsville Boat---Grant and Water Sts.

Arrives.	Departs.
10 a m..... 4:00 p m	8:00 a m..... 6:00 p m

Harmony Stage, St. Clair St.

Arrives.	Departs.
8½ p. m.	6:00 a. m.

Butler Stage---No. 6 St. Clair Street.

Arrives.	Departs.
5¾ p. m.	9½ a. m.

Washington Stage---Hare's Hotel

Arrives.	Departs.
2½ p. m.	6:00 a. m.

EXCELSIOR OMNIBUS & LIVERY STABLE,

49 PENN STREET.

JAMES DAIN & SON, Proprietors.

OMNIBUSSES AND CARRIAGES furnished for all trains. Also, Carriages for Funerals, Weddings and Parties, at reasonable rates. STABLE OPEN DAY AND NIGHT. no7:1yd

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

We wish it understood that the price of our Morning and Evening Editions sold by boys on the street, or at the counter, is THREE CENTS PER COPY When more is demanded, it is imposition.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

Daily 'Change.

BOARD OF TRADE ROOMS, PITTSBURGH, January 18, 1866.

EDITORS OF GAZETTE:

Gentlemen—Be kind enough to announce that the Daily 'Change will be opened by the Board of Trade, at its rooms, on Monday, at 11½ o'clock, A. M., and continue, daily, at the same hour.

Market dispatches will be read at 12 o'clock, noon, from Chicago and New York; also the state of the water at the principal Ohio and Mississippi ports.

Respectfully,

GEORGE H. THURSTON, President.

A Trip to Smith's Ferry—Rambling among the Oil Derricks—What we saw and heard—A Remarkable Flowing Well—A new Railroad Enterprise—Hotels Mentioned—Country Life—A poor man—Every Well a flowing Well.

On Tuesday morning, the 16th inst., at an early hour "while stars were in the quiet sky" we rolled out of a comfortable bed, and gently slid our way over the ice glazed surface of the streets to the Union Depot, where we took the Pittsburgh and Cleveland train, bound for Smith's Ferry and the Oil regions of Little Beaver Creek. The oil subject has been said and sung so much of late, and so many persons have become "taken in and done for" have we formed a habit of taking all the stories about oil and oil regions *cum grano salis*. But Little Beaver has somewhat altered our preconceived ideas in regard to the matter, and we shall detail precisely what we saw, "nothing extenuate, or aught set down in malice."

Arriving at the Smiths Ferry station, we met a friend to whom we made known the object of our visit, and by him we were introduced to Capt. A. H. Dohrman, General superintendant of the Glasgow Oil Company, who kindly offered to show us everything of interest, and give us all the information that lay in his power: A more wretched day for examining oil territory could scarcely have been selected. The face of the whole country was covered with a coat of ice, the rain having frozen as it fell, rendering pedestrianism not only disagreeable but dangerous. The first well we saw in our passage from the railroad station to the office of the Glasgow Oil Company was the Lippincott well, standing on the banks of the river. This well was sunk between five and six years ago to the depth of about two hundred and fifty feet, and oil was obtained. This is what is generally known as surface oil, and is obtained from the first sand rock. Subsequent developments proved that the best oil vein was in the second strata, which is from six hundred to six hundred and fifty feet below high water level. This strata of sand stone varies in thickness from fifteen to thirty feet. In boring, the drill passes through veins of grey sand, slate, clay, &c. No coal or limestone is gone through. The Lippincott well having been sunk into this second strata, has yielded steadily an average of from eight to ten barrels per day ever since, and shows no signs of diminution. Like all other wells in this section it intermits, sometimes flowing more rapidly and sometimes less.

We have been thus particular in describing the Lippincott from the fact that its characteristics are peculiar to all others in this part of the country. The belt of land from which oil is obtained, is about a half a mile wide, by upwards of three miles in length, in the immediate vicinity of Little Beaver, the Glasgow Oil Company own 100 feet square, upon which are their offices and two wells, viz: Nos. 1 and 2. These wells are on the river bottom, which experience has shown to be the worst place for boring wells. They flow from five to seven barrels daily, requiring to be agitated three times a day with a pump. These wells have been flowing upwards of five years, and are the only ones in this region which require the use of the pump. *All the wells are flowing wells*, and once sunk, tubed and tanked, all expense is at an end. Another peculiarity of the region is the fact that, *no well has yet been sunk to the second sand rock that does not flow*, more or less copiously. The yield varies from one to twenty-five barrels daily.

Following up the banks of Little Beaver about one and a half miles, we come to the lower end of the Glasgow tract, having by this time passed out of Beaver county, Pennsylvania, into Columbiana, Ohio. In going this distance we pass the wells of the Pittsburgh and Little Beaver Oil Company, J. Little's oil wells, and others belonging to private companies. The land on Little Beaver here assuming the shape of an L, the creek assuming this shape at that point. The lower or southern portion of the property is on the west side of the creek, and adjoins the lands of the P. and L. B. Oil Company, while the northern portion of the property takes in both sides of the creek, giving it a frontage of one mile and a half, the tract containing two hundred and seventy acres. On the lower end of the property they are working with a steam engine of 80 horse power, and have drilled seven wells 7 and 9 are being bored immediately below, No. 7 being down upwards of four hundred and thirty feet. It will be further bored before we are wells Nos. 4 and 6—two of the most remarkable wells in this region. They run into one tank, and intermit at perhaps greater intervals than any other wells in the vicinity. Their yield is about twenty-five barrels per day, although they vary slightly according to the weather. During rainy weather being about five barrels per day more than in cold, dry weather. They will remain perfectly quiet for some time, and then will gush half an inch, when the oil will be seen to evolve from the tubes, a roaring noise will be heard, the oil will commence to run in a small stream not larger than a goose-quill, intermingling with gas, all of a sudden it will burst forth furiously, throwing the oil with great force against the tank, and causing the gas and oil to rise to the height of a cloud. If there was nothing to stop it, it would throw the oil easily a distance of one hundred and fifty feet. Both wells have run twenty-five barrels in twenty-four hours by actual measurement. The only thing we can liken this flow of oil to is a stream from one of our well regulated fire plugs.

Just below these wells, towards the creek, wells No. 8 and 10 are being bored, No. 8 being down nearly 230 feet. The day we were on the ground proved sufficiently severe with its getting wather, everything being frozen tight, but in spite of the adverse nature of the weather, the amount of work performed was almost incredible. No. 11, belonging to the G. O. Company, is prepared for the engine, and is probably being bored by this time.

Going up the creek from the village of Glasgow, we next meet with a number of small wells, among which we noticed the School House, yielding from two to three barrels per day; the Wallover, yielding two and a-half barrels; the Calhoun, yielding four barrels per day, and others. James Little has ninety acres, on which are two wells, No. 1 yielding five barrels per day, and No. 2, three barrels. On the property a number of wells were bored five or six years ago, all of which got oil at a depth of a little over two hundred feet. Mr. Little and Cole Taylor are each putting down new wells on this property. Next above this property is Laughlin's Well, now being bored. Next above is the McMillan property, on lease, on which six wells are under way. The P. and L. B. Oil Company own one hundred acres above and adjoining, on which parties who have leased are putting down three wells, and the Company themselves are putting one down on their own account, high up the hill, at least one hundred feet above the ordinary level. This well being directly alongside the road, is called the roadside well. The property of the P. and L. B. Oil Company runs about one mile up the creek, and is sub-divided into sixty-four lots, ranging in size from three-fourths of an acre to two acres. Twenty-eight of these lots have been sold at the late sale at $5,000 per acre, and the balance are now in the market, the prospect being that they will all be taken up shortly.

Passing the Duck property, the Tree Derrick, and several other wells, we reach Island City, or, as it has been called, the "City of Derricks." This property belonged to the heirs of Nicholas Dawson, and seven weeks ago it was unsurveyed. Now it has been surveyed, sub-divided, and sold to the public, and already quite an active city has sprung up, and where, on the first day of last September, there were but four wells, nearly or quite three hundred derricks now raise themselves, and the same number of wells are bored or being bored. There is one marked peculiarity in regard to this whole country. Every man who sinks a hole into the second sand rock obtains oil in flowing quantities, but if what wants some person who knows how to keep a hotel to take charge of it, and they could make money rapidly.

One of the greatest evidences we have of the productiveness of this region, is the fact, that it has been taken hold of and developed by the people who live there. They have not waited for the rich men in Pittsburgh, Philadelphia or to form heavy stock companies, but have gone to work earnestly themselves, and their returns have proved that their energy was not misplaced. The few have not got rich at the expense of the many, but the product has been distributed among all who have invested, and all have been satisfied with the remuneration. Like all other places, Little Beaver has its shrewd speculators, some of whom, within the last four months have amassed wealth, but these have not been purchased at the expense of others.

We made the following estimate for our own satisfaction, while on the ground, and we have made a low average of the yield of the wells, and the price of the oil. We give it for the satisfaction of any one interested.

1½ acres at 2,000, per acre, is	$3,000
Cost of sinking 1st well	5,000
" " 2d "	2,000
" " 3d "	2,000
Tubing and tanks	1,000
	$13,000
3 wells yield 12 bbls $ day, or 9 yr. 4,380 bbls.	
Worth $2,00 ₱ bbl	$35,040
Deduct for expenses	5,040
Profit	$30,000

Here we show a return of thirty thousand dollars a year for an investment of seventeen thousand five hundred, and this can be continued indefinitely at the cost of sinking two wells. But many more wells may be put upon this same tract, as they in no way interfere with each other. There is something singular in this. In no instance has the sinking of one well interfered with the flowing of another. Sink your well where you obtain, say ten barrels a day, and then sink another within twenty or thirty feet of it, and it will not hurt the first, but will yield more or less or the same quantity, the first well still flows without any diminution in its product.

While we were upon the ground, a report reached us that a fifty-barrel well had been struck about three miles further up the creek. Some of the oil was brought down and exhibited, and found to be of the same number as those, and show no signs of diminution. Like all other wells in this section it intermits, sometimes flowing more rapidly and sometimes less.

Now engines are being taken down there and put up every day, and it is estimated that at least five hundred additional engines will be in the ground and in operation by the first of June.

We met, during our visit Messrs. C. A. Hardy and J. Y. smith, of this city, who appeared to be much interested in the work going on. Mr. Hardy was on the ground for the purpose of looking up contracts, it being his intention to undertake the boring of wells, for any parties who may desire it. Mr. Smith had with him a newly invented boring tool, patented by Mr. Smith, which appeared to us to be a great improvement upon the tools now in use. As a description of it will require more space than we have at present, we shall take occasion at some future time to enter into its merits.

As the owners of the land receive a handsome item on the oil regions, we gave some attention to the matter, and ascertained that Mr. Linker—of whom there are quantities—is admirably adapted to the manufacture of staves. The Glasgow Oil Company have erected a large cooper shop, and are engaged in getting out staves preparatory to making barrels.

Coal is another indispensable article, and is here found in the greatest abundance. Orders have been made from the Glasgow high up on the hills, and it is sent thundering down to the derricks. The Glasgow Company have some very fine pits open and are furnishing coal at one dollar per load delivered.

The estimated product of the Little Beaver Oil region at present, is from two hundred and fifty to three hundred barrels daily. On the first of September last, there were but thirty wells in operation in the entire region. Now there are at least five hundred bored and boring, and by the first of June, 1866, one thousand wells, at least, will be belching forth oil from the bowels of the earth. At present there are but about fifty companies and companies in the district, the remainder being all private companies, owning from one to five acres, and in some few cases from ten to twenty acres.

A remarkable curiosity is to be seen just below Steel's Run, which should be visited by those who see that section of country. In boring for oil with the steam drill, Dawson Brothers struck a reserve, the tool broke and stuck fast in the well just as a tremendous vein of gas had been struck. Being in the creek bottom, water rapidly accumulated in the well, and the gas every few minutes would throw it up, shooting it above the derrick. The force of the water was so great that the workmen refused to work. The consequence is, that the well is deserted, and an attempt has been made to confine the water down by nailing additional bulk heads over it. But it does not hold good. Every three or four minutes the gas comes up with a roaring sound, throwing the water about furiously, and the latter is thrown out, some oil follows it, but as the well is not bored to the sand rock, the quantity is very small.

Another curiosity worth seeing is in the creek some distance below the well, on the island and on the opposite side of the creek. A well was being sunk, and had just reached the second sand rock, passing through a strata of gravel just over the rock, when a vein of gas was struck, which forced the heavy tools (weighing eight hundred pounds) out of the hole, carrying a fine gravel bed through which the tool had passed. It then forced a passage by some means until it found an outlet in the bed of the creek, where it lashes the water about furiously, causing it to boil as though it was in a cauldron, and throwing it up a distance of from six to eight feet. It is a novel sight.

We have endeavored to give an idea of what we actually saw in the new oil regions of Little Beaver and Smith's ferry, and we feel that we have come far short in giving anything like an adequate idea of the real state of affairs. There are numerous small streams tributary to Little Beaver which we have neglected to mention, nor did we have time to visit them. The day was miserable, the walking terrible, and we had a walk of about seven or eight miles to make, and only six or seven hours in which to make our investigations. What we have set down, we saw, and seeing is believing. Those who have seen the big strikes of Venango county, and do not know the immense amount of capital invested before these strikes were made, would scarcely be satisfied with the smaller, but more certain returns of Little Beaver. But to the poor man, the small capitalist, one who wishes to obtain a very fair remuneration for the labor or money he invests, Little Beaver creek holds out better inducements than any place we know of. It is but two hours ride distant from here, and the cost of reaching it is but trifling. Go, see for yourselves, and be satisfied.

Mrs. Grinder—Her Condition and Demeanor Yesterday—Preparations for the Execution—Great Rush for Permits to Witness it—Rumors Afloat—The Fatal Death Cord in the Sheriff's Possession.

The last straw at which this wretched woman could clutch in the hope of saving herself from an ignominious death upon the scaffold having failed her, she is now fully conscious that there are but a few brief hours intervening between her and eternity. When the dreadful news was communicated to Mrs. Grinder she bore up under it with a fortitude which was not anticipated by those familiar with her physical condition. She seemed to have anticipated the result of the commission appointed to inquire into her sanity, and expressed no surprise at the conclusion reached by them. Indeed, now, as ever, she stoutly maintains that she is not only perfectly sane, but innocent of all claims laid to her charge.

During the greater part of the day, yesterday, she was in close communion with her spiritual adviser, Dr. Charles Avery Holmes, who has been with her constantly since her conviction. The fact was related in our paper yesterday which we do not remember to have seen in the public papers. When Dr. Holmes was in the habit of visiting the jail, Mrs. Grinder would frequently request him to pray with her. He promptly responded, and at his first interview firmly but kindly informed her he did not believe that the commandment of his heavenly Master, one of the duties of a gospel minister, called upon him to pronounce against the verdict of the jury in her case, more especially when he himself was deeply impressed with her guilt. And at holding such views, she desired to retain him as her spiritual adviser, he would cheerfully undertake the task. He made known to the jailor and as he said before, he has been constantly with her, "in season and out of season," doing all that a Christian minister could do to prepare her for the dread event of to-day.

Rumor, with her trumpet tongue, sent out many rumors yesterday, two of which we deem worthy of notice. The first was that Mrs. Grinder had made a full confession of her crimes, including a history of her life, from childhood up to the present time, and that the aforesaid confession was in the hands of the printer, and would be ready for sale immediately after the execution to-day. This is a rumor without foundation in fact, and is of such document be circulated to-day. It is a bogus concern. If Mrs. Grinder has, or does, make any confession, it will be to Dr. Holmes, and for the public man to bawl it out to men greedy to make a few paltry dimes out of it, in his judgment, he deems it judicious to publish it, the press will all be supplied with copies alike.

The other rumor is to the effect that Mrs. Grinder has upon more than one occasion, since her conviction, attempted to commit suicide. Her latest attempt was most ingenious, and, if true, shows that she has not lost none of her cunning since being immured within the walls of a prison. She had been provided by the jailor, with a bottle of medicine for her with dysentery. Her medical attendants gave her powders, which she said afforded her great relief from day to day. One evening, however, of not long ago, she asked the jailor, requesting him to take charge of certain papers, informed him that she had poisoned herself, and was even then in the throes of death. The jailor, supposing she alluded to the fact of her having taken the powders as directed by the Physician, but had secreted them in her gaiter and saved the pills, and had taken six of them at once, which she believed contained enough morphine to cause speedy death. The doctor was sent for, an emetic administered, and the would-be suicide soon recovered. These rumors are current on the streets, and we give them for what they are worth.

Sheriff Stewart, in view of the painful duty imposed upon him as the executive officer of the law, has made all the required preparations for the execution to-day. A new rope has been procured; which we examined yesterday. The fatal knot is upon it, and the noose ready to perform its work of strangulation. It is a shade smaller than those used in hanging Marschall and Freeke; but being manufactured from the best of material, has sufficient strength to perform its allotted work of death.

Hundreds of applicants eager to witness the harrowing scene of to-day, have made application for passes yesterday; but Sheriff Stewart was inexorable—more so than was ever Secretary Stanton in granting passes to visit the Army of the Potomac. The limited number have already been granted, and no more need apply.

Our local editors will be present at the execution, and the *Evening Gazette* will contain full particulars of the closing scenes in the career of Mrs. Grinder, the Lucretia Borgia of the new world.

The General McCook Imposition.

A scamp was arrested in Wheeling on Wednesday, charged with personating Gen. Ed McCook, and with obtaining sums of money under false pretenses. The *Intelligencer* thus sums up the feats of the bogus General:

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He said that his real name was Francis Edwin Cook; that he was born in Pennsylvania, near Pittsburgh, but that he had subsequently moved west; that he had served as an officer during the late rebellion in Mississippi, from which he had obtained an honorable discharge; that he had been personating Gen. McCook for about a year; that his object was to raise money; that he could not say whether he continued his bad practices, as he always felt he would get into trouble; that he operated mostly in the East; that he came here from Cleveland via Pittsburgh; that he had frequently procured sums of money, clothing, &c., the last installment being at Cleveland. The fellow is quite young, and is also nearly very much affected—shedding tears profusly.

In the afternoon, his case was brought up before Judge Good, who waived further proceedings, and committed the prisoner to go to Philadelphia without a requisition. Accordingly, Officer Shanley started on the evening train, yesterday, with him to that city, to abide the effects of the accused were found a number of photographs, principally of Union officers, and also the discharge of one White, from the First Ohio Cavalry.

Gen. Ed. McCook, who is now in the East, was telegraphed to about the matter, and he will appear against the fellow in Philadelphia.

It is very fortunate for a worthy gentleman and a worthy family that this fellow has been apprehended, as his style of doing business was something but creditable to the veritable General.

Amusements.

THEATRE.—This evening Miss Heron takes her farewell benefit, which is positively her last appearance, on which occasion she will appear, by general request, in her great impersonation of "Camille," in the five-act tragedy of the "Life of a Coquette." Let her have supper at parting.

HOUSE.—Frank Drew takes a farewell benefit at Opera House this evening, when he will appear in three characters. The performance will commence with a new novelette entitled "Mr. Frank Drew and Miss Anna Eberle in a Peculiar Predicament," to be followed by "East Lynne, or the Great Western;" to conclude with "Murdoch the Counterfeiter, or the Robber's Wife," the whole interpersed with songs and dances.

The Savannah, (Ga.) *Times* says of a young southern actress, who is shortly to appear at the Pittsburgh Theatre:

"FANNY B. PRICE.—The acting of this talented young and rising artiste, displays wonderful ability and versatility. It is lively, chaste and surprising music. Of the latter quality we have a beautiful example in the character of Margaret Elmore, a performance that may justly vie with the distinguished efforts of Miss Josephine Newport, twenty-five or thirty years ago. Miss Price possesses beauty and grace, which Miss Davenport never could boast of."

Interesting Case in the Common Pleas.

His Honor, Judge Stowe, was engaged yesterday in the hearing of an interesting cause, in which Hope B. Hand & Co., were plaintiffs vs. David H. Rhodes' administrators. It seems that the plaintiffs were the owners of a pair of coal boats, valued at $12,000 which, in the year 1863, were lying at Portland, below Louisville, and it is alleged on the part of the plaintiffs, that Jared H. Rhodes, then in command of the steam tow boat "Robert Lee" from want of proper care on his part, ran into and so damaged plaintiffs' boats as to cause them to sink. The amount of coal on the boats when they sunk, was 30,000 bushels, valued as above stated, at $12,000. The plaintiffs allege that during the illness of Captain Rhodes, they repeatedly urged their claim for damages which was refused, hence the action against his administrators. The case is exciting considerable interest, and is being contested on the part of the plaintiffs, by Messrs. Watson and Penny, and for the defendants, by Messrs. Howard, Kuhn and Cassiday. On trial.

Work House.

We see by our Harrisburg dispatches that Senator Bigham is still urging upon the attention of the Senate the necessity of the erection of a Work House in Allegheny county. We are not aware whether the Honorable gentleman is backed by the petitions of our citizens and the influence of a powerful person, but take it for granted that he is. We see it stated that there will be some objections from a portion of our delegation on account of the additional bill to be levied to pay for the erection of a suitable building. At the very worst this would be only robbing Peter to pay Paul, as the amount now paid for keeping the bodied inmates of the county jail, yearly, would meet the additional tax, and leave a handsome surplus. Let us, by all means, have the proposed and long-desired Work House. Our late Grand Jury have recommended it —the people demand it, and the best interests of the community require it.

Rev. Alexander Clarke has ably sustained himself as Pastor of Union Chapel, and all his hearers are not only pleased, but benefited by his superior preaching.—*Cincinnati Times.*

We learn from the *Western Christian Advocate* that the members of Union Chapel *en masse* met, and presented Mr. Clarke, a few days since, by a donation of valuable articles and money, leaving him several hundred dollars better off. We are glad to hear of the continued success of our friend, and are sure his numerous acquaintances in this vicinity will be gratified to know that he has been settled among the Lord people. He continues to edit the *School Visitor*, which now circulates some 25,000 copies. Published by J. W. Doughady, Philadelphia. The *Visitor* was formerly published in this city. The January number is a model of typographical beauty.

Beadle's Monthly, for February, has just been received by W. A. Gildenfenny, No. 45 Fifth street. It is handsomly illustrated, and has an excellent table of contents. Price 25 cents.

FROM YESTERDAY EVENING'S GAZETTE

The Scarcity of Dwellings—A Thousand Families Houseless—Exorbitant Rents —A Chance for Capitalists—The Erection of Frame Dwellings, Etc.

The scarcity of dwellings in the two cities is a matter which should commend itself to the serious consideration of all who desire the growth and prosperity of the community, and especially those who have at heart the interests of the working classes. It has been ascertained, by the Assessor of Water Rents, in Allegheny, whose actual intercourse with every household in the city gives him the very best means of information, that there are now in that city no less than *four hundred families* without separate dwellings, and of this number perhaps nine-tenths would occupy independent houses, if they were to be had. Taking this to be the state of affairs in Allegheny, we are certainly not beyond the mark when we assert that there are one thousand families in both cities houseless—that is to say, without houses of their own.

The evil consequences resulting from this state of things are manifold. In the first place, the growth of the cities is seriously retarded, and their material prosperity checked. The mechanic or the laborer, in the surrounding towns or country, although he may be attracted by our manufacturing advantages and business facilities, will scarcely venture to seek his fortune here when he learns that in order next to impossible to secure an abode for his family, or if he is so fortunate as to obtain one, that one-third of his earnings is sure to go into the pockets of his landlord. And not only are hundreds of families deterred from seeking a location in our midst, but many already here, and who are desirous of remaining, will be compelled to remove elsewhere. This is no haphazard assertion. With the comparatively small acquaintance are several families who are seriously discussing the very point; and one has already gone, the house he occupied having been sold, and he being unable to find another at a rent commensurate with his means. There are doubtless similar instances to be found on every street and alley in the two cities.

Another serious evil resulting from the scarcity of houses, is the opportunity which it affords landlords to oppress their tenants. We are perfectly aware of the argument based upon the law of supply and demand—that an article or commodity is worth just what it will bring in the market. We are aware, also, that until within a comparatively few years, dwellings were rather abundant than otherwise, and real estate was claimed to be less remunerative than any other species of investment. But these facts or considerations do not justify the course of some landlords in fixing the price of their dwellings—which should be a reasonable limit in all things—but there seems to be no limit to the demands of certain parties who chance to own dwellings in these communities. First they ascertain how much they can get, from one hundred per cent. advance is asked, and still the limit is not reached. We could illustrate this point by innumerable instances, but one or two will suffice.

A widow, with a family, removed into a dwelling in the Fourth Ward, Allegheny, three years ago, paying a rent of $300 per year. Rent of one hundred and fifty dollars—the owner, of course, considering that he was getting a fair return on his investment. At the end of the first year he called on the widow, requesting him to take charge of certain papers, informed him that she had poisoned herself, and was even then in the throes of death. The jailor, supposing she alluded to the fact of her having taken the powders as directed by the Physician, but had secreted them in her gaiter and saved the pills, and had taken six of them at once, which she believed contained enough morphine to cause speedy death. The doctor was sent for, an emetic administered, and the would-be suicide soon recovered. These rumors are current on the streets, and we give them for what they are worth.

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He said that his real name was Francis Edwin Cook; that he was born in Pennsylvania, near Pittsburgh, but that he had subsequently moved west; that he had served as an officer during the late rebellion in Mississippi, from which he had obtained an honorable discharge; that he had been personating Gen. McCook for about a year; that his object was to raise money; that he could not say whether he continued his bad practices, as he always felt he would get into trouble; that he operated mostly in the East; that he came here from Cleveland via Pittsburgh; that he had frequently procured sums of money, clothing, &c., the last installment being at Cleveland. The fellow is quite young, and is also nearly very much affected—shedding tears profusly.

In the afternoon, his case was brought up before Judge Good, who waived further proceedings, and committed the prisoner to go to Philadelphia without a requisition. Accordingly, Officer Shanley started on the evening train, yesterday, with him to that city, to abide the effects of the accused were found a number of photographs, principally of Union officers, and also the discharge of one White, from the First Ohio Cavalry.

Gen. Ed. McCook, who is now in the East, was telegraphed to about the matter, and he will appear against the fellow in Philadelphia.

It is very fortunate for a worthy gentleman and a worthy family that this fellow has been apprehended, as his style of doing business was something but creditable to the veritable General.

Amusements.

THEATRE.—This evening Miss Heron takes her farewell benefit, which is positively her last appearance, on which occasion she will appear, by general request, in her great impersonation of "Camille," in the five-act tragedy of the "Life of a Coquette." Let her have supper at parting.

HOUSE.—Frank Drew takes a farewell benefit at Opera House this evening, when he will appear in three characters. The performance will commence with a new novelette entitled "Mr. Frank Drew and Miss Anna Eberle in a Peculiar Predicament," to be followed by "East Lynne, or the Great Western;" to conclude with "Murdoch the Counterfeiter, or the Robber's Wife," the whole interpersed with songs and dances.

The Savannah, (Ga.) *Times* says of a young southern actress, who is shortly to appear at the Pittsburgh Theatre:

"FANNY B. PRICE.—The acting of this talented young and rising artiste, displays wonderful ability and versatility. It is lively, chaste and surprising music. Of the latter quality we have a beautiful example in the character of Margaret Elmore, a performance that may justly vie with the distinguished efforts of Miss Josephine Newport, twenty-five or thirty years ago. Miss Price possesses beauty and grace, which Miss Davenport never could boast of."

Interesting Case in the Common Pleas.

His Honor, Judge Stowe, was engaged yesterday in the hearing of an interesting cause, in which Hope B. Hand & Co., were plaintiffs vs. David H. Rhodes' administrators. It seems that the plaintiffs were the owners of a pair of coal boats, valued at $12,000 which, in the year 1863, were lying at Portland, below Louisville, and it is alleged on the part of the plaintiffs, that Jared H. Rhodes, then in command of the steam tow boat "Robert Lee" from want of proper care on his part, ran into and so damaged plaintiffs' boats as to cause them to sink. The amount of coal on the boats when they sunk, was 30,000 bushels, valued as above stated, at $12,000. The plaintiffs allege that during the illness of Captain Rhodes, they repeatedly urged their claim for damages which was refused, hence the action against his administrators. The case is exciting considerable interest, and is being contested on the part of the plaintiffs, by Messrs. Watson and Penny, and for the defendants, by Messrs. Howard, Kuhn and Cassiday. On trial.

Work House.

We see by our Harrisburg dispatches that Senator Bigham is still urging upon the attention of the Senate the necessity of the erection of a Work House in Allegheny county. We are not aware whether the Honorable gentleman is backed by the petitions of our citizens and the influence of a powerful person, but take it for granted that he is. We see it stated that there will be some objections from a portion of our delegation on account of the additional bill to be levied to pay for the erection of a suitable building. At the very worst this would be only robbing Peter to pay Paul, as the amount now paid for keeping the bodied inmates of the county jail, yearly, would meet the additional tax, and leave a handsome surplus. Let us, by all means, have the proposed and long-desired Work House. Our late Grand Jury have recommended it —the people demand it, and the best interests of the community require it.

Rev. Alexander Clarke has ably sustained himself as Pastor of Union Chapel, and all his hearers are not only pleased, but benefited by his superior preaching.—*Cincinnati Times.*

We learn from the *Western Christian Advocate* that the members of Union Chapel *en masse* met, and presented Mr. Clarke, a few days since, by a donation of valuable articles and money, leaving him several hundred dollars better off. We are glad to hear of the continued success of our friend, and are sure his numerous acquaintances in this vicinity will be gratified to know that he has been settled among the Lord people. He continues to edit the *School Visitor*, which now circulates some 25,000 copies. Published by J. W. Doughady, Philadelphia. The *Visitor* was formerly published in this city. The January number is a model of typographical beauty.

Beadle's Monthly, for February, has just been received by W. A. Gildenfenny, No. 45 Fifth street. It is handsomly illustrated, and has an excellent table of contents. Price 25 cents.

Orderly.—The Alleghe ly tombs were without a single occupant this morning.

Preparations for the Execution of Mrs. Grinder.

Mrs. Martha Grinder, about whom our readers have heard so much during the past few months, will expiate her crime on the gallows to-morrow. The preparations for her execution have all been made, so far as they can be—the scaffold having been placed in readiness this afternoon. The body will be interred by Mr. Devore, the undertaker, her husband being without the means to bury her. He states that everything he had in the world was sold to defray the expenses of his trial, and he is utterly penniless. If he had the means he would take charge of the body, but in his present circumstances he cannot do so. It will be decently buried by the county, in Middle Cemetery. The wretched woman is in much better spirits to-day than was expected, and having given up all hope of escape, she is busy making that preparation of the heart which is necessary in her case. Her minister, Dr. Holmes, visited her about two o'clock this afternoon, and remained in her cell for a considerable time. Her husband is still in the city, but he did not visit her to-day, and it is not likely that he will see her again, as he dreads passing through a scene so painful as that of yesterday. He says he can do her no good, and fears that another visit might cause her unnecessary prostration and suffering. She has been permitted to order such articles as she might wish for her burial, and selected a number of articles, which were promptly furnished by Mr. Devore.

The prison board have prohibited all persons from visiting her, except her minister, the sheriff and Warden of the jail, and she will be permitted to pass her remaining hours free from intrusion of any kind.

We shall endeavor to lay before our readers a full report of the execution, in our evening edition of Friday.

United States District Court.

THURSDAY, January 18.—Court met this morning, Judge Wilson McCandless on the bench.

In the case of James Prentice, noticed yesterday, charged with passing counterfeit money, the jury returned a verdict of not guilty, and the prisoner was discharged by proclamation.

Jerald Seeley was tried on a charge of having in his possession, with intent to pass the same, a counterfeit $20 greenback, and convicted.

Alexander J. McKee, alias, J. Alexander McKee, alias, Alexander Alexander, indicted for passing and having in his possession, with intent to pass, counterfeit Treasury notes. Verdict guilty.

The Grand Jury found the following true bills:

Thomas Hale, passing counterfeit fractional currency. Case continued until May term.

James W. Sowles, passing counterfeit fractional currency. Also, same for U. S. District Attorney Carnahan, case continued until May term.

Henry Mallory, alias, Harvey Mallory, passing counterfeit fractional currency.

George McPheesen, retailing without having taken out the proper license.

James McKelvey, doing business as contractor and builder without license.

William F. Hill, doing business as contractor and builder without license.

Edward M. Allison, of Tioga county, was placed on trial, charged with opening a letter before delivering from the Post office. The mother of the prisoner, who is a member of the jurisdiction, is present, and the offence is alleged to have been committed, and it is claimed that it was a simple indiscretion on the part of a young man, in opening a letter directed to the young lady to whom the letter was directed. On trial.

A Touching Tribute.

The sad death of two young girls, Anna M. and Bella Wightman, daughters of a well-known citizen of